

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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1893.—Vol. XLIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
(ESTABLISHED 1842).
Selection of Stocks and Shares bought and sold. SPECIAL BUSINESS
having a general market value.
BUSINESS in the following:—
Last Chance, Tylwyd,
Richmond Consols, West Tankerville,
South Roman Gravel, West Esgrail L.,
Tecomma, West Chilverton.

* * * Reliable advice given on the above.
COLLIERY SHARES.
BUSINESS in UNITED BITUMINOUS, CARDIFF AND SWANSEA, OR-
LEPOOL, all paying excellent dividends.
Cheap, a few UNITED BITUMINOUS shares, fully paid. These
are recommended to investors.
Business transacted in all Colliery Shares having a marketable value.

W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the
Shares, free of commission:—

100 Gawton, 18s. 9d.	50 Rookhope, £1 11s.
25 Grogwinlon, 100 Roca.	10 Roman Gravel, £1 18s.
15 Great Vor, £3 3s. 9d.	20 St. Dennis Con., 32s. 6
50 Great West Van, 35s.	25 Sweetland, £3 1/2.
40 Ladywell, £3 1/2.	100 South Tolcarne, 11s. 6d
15 Lovell (Tin), 40 So. Ro. Gravel, 28s.	
20 Minera, £26 1/2.	30 South Roskell, £6 1/2.
30 Marke Valley, 20 So. Condurrow, £5 1/2.	
100 Malpas, 100 So. Prince Patrick,	
50 Mam. Copper, £5 1/2.	20 Tankerville, £10 1/2.
50 New Dolcoath, 35s.	50 Tylwyd, 22s. 6d.
100 New Silver Lake, £3 1/2.	75 Tecomma, 28s. 9d.
25 New Quebrada, £3 1/2.	25 Van Conso, £4 1/2.
3 Pen-dan-drea, £8.	15 Wheel Crebor, £4 1/2.
50 Pennerley, £2 1/2.	25 Wheel Tregoss, 21s.
25 Penhall, 20 Wheel Mary, £3 1/2.	
75 Penstruthal, 25s. 6d.	150 West Caradon, 3s. 6d.
40 Penkin's Beach, 50 W. Mary Hutch, £3 1/2.	
25 Richmond, £6 1/2.	

Expressed state of the Mining Market affords the public an opportu-
nity in this class of security with great advantage, as the shares of
dividend and progressive mines, now obtainable at merely nominal
fall to increase very considerably in value during the next few
years, however, many worthless concerns which should be carefully
invested and others may be saved much disappointment and loss by
W. H. B., who is in a position to furnish reliable information and ad-
vice on mining shares of real merit.
An Office of Reference for Drake Wells and South Roskell Mines.
Business transacted in every description of stocks and shares at the
prices, and free of commission.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at
every description of security.

Buyers or Sellers of the following will find CLOSE BUSINESS:—
PENNERLEY, ROSEWELL HILL,
SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS,
SHIRE CONSOLIDATED, TANKERVILLE.

C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE
BROKER, 77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,**
recommends the purchase of shares in WHEAL CREBOR, TRELEIGH
WHEAL GRENVILLE MINES.
Reports of the above mines forwarded on application.
On Buying or Selling shares of £4 and upwards, 1 1/2 per cent., and
on each under £4.

HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Specially recommends the purchase of CATHERINE AND JANE.

WILLIAM WARD
(Late WARD AND LITTLEWOOD),
BY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND SHARES, for cash or the account.

ENNA & CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
5, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

**RS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
ALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.**
Orders received and commissions executed.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.
Co. have FOR SALE the following at net prices:—

20 Last Chance, £1 15s.	25 8th. Roman Gravel, £1 3s. 6d.
10 Lovell, £3.	10 Tecomma, £1 7s. 6d.
40 New Dolcoath, £2.	5 W. Chilverton, £4 10s.
10 New Rosewarne, £1.	22 W. Esgrail L., £3 10s.
20 North Pool, £1 4s. 6d.	10 W. Grenville, £5 15s.
20 North Roskell, £5.	5 W. Kitty (St. Agnes), £10 5s.
10 Pennerley, £2 1/2.	
25 Penhall, £2 5s.	
10 Penstruthal, £1 2s. 6d.	10 W. Margaret, £2 10s.
10 Penkin, £3 2s. 6d.	25 South Merilyn, £1.

RS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established
FOR SALE the following SHARES at prices annexed:—
American Tele- 50 Great West Van, 30s.
50 Great Laxey, £14 1/2.
50 Great Vor, £3.
70 Gawton, 24s.
15 Herodsfoot, £5 1/2.
25 Hington, 37s. 6d.
35 Last Chance, 37s. 6d.
70 Llanarmon.
20 Ladywell, £2 6s. 9d.
15 Lovell.
40 Marke Valley, 18s.
30 Malabar, 16s. 6d.
40 North Pool, 24s.
25 New Dolcoath, £3 6s. 9
50 New Dolcoath, 36s. 3d.
10 New Rosewarne, 12s. 9d.
15 New Rosewarne.
75 Old Trebuckett, 11s.
35 Pennerley, 41s. 9d.
70 Penstruthal.
15 Providence, 7s.
50 Perkins Beach, 12s.
20 Penhall.
15 Richmond, £3 9s.
35 Rookhope, 31s. 9d.

GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established
23 years), is a SELLER at prices of:—
Wheal Abraham, 10s. 9d.; 50 Bine Hills, 37s. 6d.; 50 East Van,
Perkins Beach, 12s.; 100 Penstruthal; 125 West Caradon, 2s. 3d.;
£2 3/4; 3 Carn Brea, £7 5s.; 30 Wheel Grenville, £19 1/2 ex
£40; 5 Wheel Crebor, £4 1/2; 20 Great Laxey, £14 1/2; 100 Prince of
44 Trebuckett, 11s.; 20 West Basset; 50 East Chilverton, 27s. 9d.; 50
United Bituminous Collieries; 30 Pennerley; 30 West Gwennan,
well; 60 West Wheel Grenville; 10 Minera; 100 South Tolcarne, 14s.;
Van; 200 Gold Run, 5s.; 50 Tecomma, 28s.; 200 Frontino and Bo-
45 Flagstaff, £3 3s. 9d.; 30 Emma, £3 9s. 9d.; 20 New Quebrada,
£40; 60 Birdseye Creek, £3 1s. 9d.; 50 Mammoth Copper-
£40; 60 Eberhardt, £4 1s. 6d.; 100 Exchequer, 20s.
60 Cedar Creek, £1 18s. 9d.; 50 East Basset, £15; 500 Prince of
40 Mammoth Copperopolis; 100 Hington Down; 10 Dolcoath.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.—
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Established 1857.

**MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, E.C.,**
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS IN ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.
WHAT TO SELECT—WHAT TO AVOID.
BY FREDK. WM. MANSELL,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
FINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
The NOVEMBER number (now ready) contains a Comprehensive Review of the
Position and Prospects of the General Investment and Mining Markets, &c.,
which should be read by all shareholders and others interested in such matters.
It also contains many valuable hints to speculators.
* * * Differing in every respect from all monthly Circulars, it embodies a large
amount of valuable information, and well deserves being filed for future reference.
—Vide London press.
Gratis to clients. Subscription 1s. per copy, or 10s. 6d. per annum.
Established 1857. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**MR. E. CHARTERS, 8, CRAIG'S COURT, CHANCING CROSS,
LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—**
40 Allt-y-Crib, 8s. 9d. 80 Gawton, £1 1/2. 20 Roman Gravel, £18.
50 Australian, £2. 50 Great Vor, £3. 15 Richmond, £6.
50 Belstone, 33s. 6d. 10 Great Laxey, £14. 50 So. Carn Brea, £3 1/2.
35 Bog, £1 1/2. 25 Grogwinlon, £3 1/2. 40 So. Rom. Grav., £1 1/2.
50 Chicago, £7. 50 Hington, £1 1/2. 50 St. Dennis Consols, £2
30 Castle Gate, 18s. 50 Herodsfoot, £4 1/2. 20 Sweetland, £4 1/2.
10 Cape Copper, £25 1/2. 50 Last Chance, £1 1/2. 20 Tankerville, £11.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £11 1/2. 30 Ladywell, £3 1/2. 15 Tincroft, £4.
80 Cacygnon, 10s. 6d. 40 Marke Valley, 15s. 6d. 50 Tecomma, £2.
10 Dolcoath, £50. 60 New Dolcoath, £2. 25 Wheel Crebor, £4.
10 Emma, £3 1/2. 70 New Quebrada, £3 1/2. 30 W. Tankerville, £3.
25 East Van, £3 1/2. 30 Pennerley, £2. 20 Wheel Tregoss, £1.
20 Flagstaff, £3 1/2. 50 Providence, £6 1/2. 10 W. Grenville, £5.
120 Florence, £2 1/2. 60 Parys Mount, 7s. 6d. 10 Wheel Uny, £2 1/2.
28 Franco Consols, 25s. 75 Prince of Wales, 6s. 9d. 10 Wheel Basset, £7 1/2.
80 Rossa Grande, 7s. 6d. 20 Wheel Mary.
WHEAL MARY continues to improve. Shares ought to be secured at once for a
great rise.

INVESTORS IN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BONDS.
Railways, Bank Shares, Mines, should consult
THE "INVESTMENT REVIEW,"
Independent, Fearless, and Exhaustive,
By JOHN R. PIKE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Post free, Threepence.

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON, has
business in all British and Foreign Mines, and is prepared to lend money on any
marketable Stocks or Shares at moderate rates of interest. Shares sold for delivery
three, four, or six months hence on receipt of cover of 20 per cent.

For SALE, free of commission:—
20 Asherton, £3 1/2. 40 Pennerley, £2 1/2. 50 Birdseye, £3 1s. 3d.
100 Aberdaunt, 6s. 3d. 100 Perkins Beach, 12s. 50 Blue Tent, £5 1/2.
50 Bampfylde, £3. 60 Prince of Wales, 6s. 9d. 50 Cedar Creek, £2 1/2.
35 Bog, £1 1/2. 10 Providence, £7 1/2. 50 Chicago, £6.
2 Carn Brea, £7 5s. 100 Roman Grav., £18. 100 Colorado, £4 1/2.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £11. 20 So. Condurrow, £5 1/2. 100 Don Pedro, 13s.
50 Devon Great Consols, 20 S. Rom. Gravel, 28s. 50 Eberhardt, £3 1/2.
£2 prem. 15 Tankerville, £11 1/2. 50 Emma, £3 1/2.
10 East Basset, £11 1/2. 10 Van, £38. 100 Flagstaff, £3.
20 East Caradon, £1 1/2. 50 Van Consols, £4 1/2. 100 Last Chance, £1 1/2.
20 East Lovell, £11 1/2. 10 West Basset, £2. 100 Newfoundland, £5 1/2.
40 East Van, £3 1/2. 50 West Caradon, 2s. 6d. 20 New Quebrada, £3 1/2.
10 Great Laxey, £14 1/2. 15 West Chilverton, £4 1/2. 50 Richmond Con., £6 1/2.
20 Great W. Vor, £5. 40 West Esgrail L., £3 1/2. 100 Ruby (210 paid), £5.
50 Hington Down, £2. 45 W. Tankerville, £3 1/2. 35 Sweetland Creek, £4 1/2.
25 Ladywell, £3 1/2. 50 Wheel Crebor, £4 1/2. 150 Tecomma, £1 1/2.
20 Marke Valley, 18s. 9d. 40 Wheel Grenville, £6. 50 Utah, £1 1/2.
J. M. is a BUYER of the above at a small reduction from the quoted price.
Latest and most reliable information concerning the above may be obtained on
application. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

**MR. G. E. HOOKE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
AND FINANCIAL AGENT,**
5, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.
All descriptions of Stocks and Shares dealt in for cash or account.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Aberdaunt, Bampfylde, Fortescue, New Rosario,
and Newfoundland shares.
Send stamped and addressed envelope for Mr. HOOKE's four selected investments.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE COLLIERIES, going concerns; also, a WELSH
STEAM COAL COLLIERY.

TYLLWYD SILVER-LEAD MINE.
HARLAND AND CO., being always in a position to
PURCHASE THESE SHARES at a FAIR MARKET PRICE, beg to in-
form dealers and others that they will be very glad to BUY ANY NUMBER at
any time for cash.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
5, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET.
Coal and Iron Companies are the best investments for the present. Among the
most prominent are—United Bituminous (price 20s.), and Cardiff and Swansea
(£4 paid). The earnings have been 20 and 25 per cent. respectively. They are
strongly recommended; together with Wedgwood Iron and Welsh Freehold Coal.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Tecomma, Tylwyd, and Wheal Bonny.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Railway, Mining, and Miscellaneous Shares bought and sold at the best market
prices. SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
20 Allt-y-Crib. 25 Gawton. 75 Prince of Wales.
20 Almada, 16s. 9d. 80 Great West Van, 31s. 80 Rio Tinto.
50 Aberdaunt, 5s. 9d. 20 Great Vor, £3. 40 Roca.
20 Bampfylde. 100 Gold Run, 5s. 3d. 45 Rosewell Hill.
45 Birdseye. 35 Grogwinlon, £3 1/2. 20 Rookhope, 32s.
40 Boscawell. 20 Great Laxey. 30 Richmond, £2 1/2.
10 Bellavista, offer wntd. 25 Hington. 250 Rossa Grande, 8s. 6d.
50 Bog, 34s. 25 I. X. L. 50 Ruby (110 paid), 45s.
45 Blue Tent. 45 Ladywell, £3 1/2. 60 S. Roman Grav., 24s. 6
30 Colorado. 25 Last Chance, 38s. 9d. 50 South Aurora, 19s.
30 Chicago (£10 paid), £5 1/2. 10 Lovell (Tin), £3 1/2. 35 So. Carn Brea, 59s.
50 Chontales, 16s. 9d. 60 Malabar. 30 Sweetland.
100 Cwm Eilan, 5s. 3d. 75 Malpas. 15 St. John del Rey.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £12. 60 Marke Valley. 100 Thornhill Reef, 35s.
30 Cedar Creek, 41s. 6d. 60 Mam. Copperopolis. 100 Tecomma, 28s.
3 Dolcoath. 35 New Great Con., 20s. 75 Tylwyd, 21s.
60 Cle Hill Coll., 18s. 6d. 20 New Rosewarne, 10s. 25 Tankerville, £11 1/2.
10 Denbighshire. 100 New Dolcoath, 36s. 5 Trumpet Consols.
70 Don Pedro. 45 New Quebrada, £3 8s. 9d. 50 Tolima, offer wanted.
5 East Basset. 25 Newfoundland, £6 1/2. 40 Utah, 24s.
40 East Grenville, 5s. 60 Native Guano. 45 Unity Wood.
10 East Lovell, £1 1/2. 60 N. W. Rosewarne, 25s. 3 30 W. Tankerville, £3 3
30 East Langynog. 50 Old Bathollet, 16s. 100 West Caradon, 1s. 9d.
60 East Poxdale. 55 Old Trebuckett, 10s. 10 W. Chilverton, £4 1/2.
60 Excelsior. 10 Ditto Preference. 60 West Pant-y-Go, 5s. 6d
35 Eberhardt, £4 1s. 6d. 10 Providence. 20 W. Esgrail L., £3 1/2.
30 Emma, £3 1/2. 60 Parys Mountain. 25 Wheel Crebor.
60 Exchequer, £4 1s. 6d. 70 Perkins Beach, 10s. 20 Wheel Uny, 53s.
70 Frontino, 5s. 3d. 50 Pennerley. 30 W. Wh. Gorland, £2 1/2
40 Flagstaff, £3 9d. 20 Penhall. 15 Wheel Mary.
100 Gen. Brazilian, 1s. 6d. 50 Phosph. Sewage. 15 Wheel Grenville, £6.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO.,
10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.,
MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
Mr. A. W. THOMAS has just returned from the Holywell mining district, and
is prepared to advise those interested respecting the PRINCE PATRICK and SOUTH
PRINCE PATRICK MINES, which are now attracting so much notice in consequence
of the immense deposit of lead lately discovered in the former.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the shares of either company.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.
GOULD SHARP AND CO. STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
Established 1852: Bankers—London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.
Having lately returned from visiting the Shropshire and Van Mining Districts
can with CONFIDENCE strongly recommend the immediate purchase of shares in
the following LEGITIMATE Mines, both of which are SAFE at present prices.

LADYWELL (LEAD) MINE (LIMITED).
In 12,000 Shares. £2 10s. each. Present selling price, £3 10s. per share.
The present company have £10,000 cash in hand, more than sufficient
to bring the mine into a dividend state.
Shares fully paid up. No further call or liability.
Ladywell Mine adjoins Roman Gravel, is under the same direction and manage-
ment, and will, without doubt, become as rich and profitable a mine. Roman
Gravel was started in 1870; shares, which came out at £7 10s. each, are now £20;
the dividends have increased from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per share quarterly. Ladywell
is one of the greatest mining certainties of the day. Lodes now worth 3 and 4 tons
per fathom. It is sure to give every satisfaction to investors, and prove a lasting
dividend-paying concern; the shares, which can now be bought at £3 10s., will be
£7 to £10 next year, and eventually £15 to £20 per share.

BUSINESS in 250 LADYWELL SHARES, for cash.
EAST VAN (LEAD) MINE (LIMITED).
In 15,000 Shares. £5 each. Present selling price, £3 10s. per share.
This company has nearly £7000 cash in hand, more than sufficient
to bring the mine into a dividend state.
Shares fully paid up. No further call or liability.
Capitalists and investors "cannot" go wrong in buying East Van shares at pre-
sent low price. The mine adjoins the celebrated Van, is under the same direction
and management, and embraces the same lode, which is now being worked on; we
believe this must prove a lasting dividend property, and shares "will" see from £7
to £10 or £12 next year, and likely to rise to £15 or £20 within two years. It can-
not fail to prove a first-class dividend property. We strongly advise the im-
mediate purchase.
The Van Mine started in 1869 with £4 5s. paid up; they are now £27 to £28 each,
and paying £3 4s. per share yearly in dividends. East Van would jump up to £10 in
a week on cutting a rich lead lode. The mine holds out splendid prospects. Shares
are likely to see £20 each, and may go higher.

A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR £3500.
Price per share. Outlay.
500 LADYWELL Shares, at £3 10s. £1750
500 EAST VAN " at £3 10s. 1750

Total outlay £3500
N.B.—GOULD SHARP AND CO. have no hesitation in saying this outlay of
£3500 would realise £7000 to £8000 within a year, and considerably more within
two years. Both mines will be brought into a dividend state, and, at present
prices, investors cannot do wrong in buying up the shares.
Any less number of shares can be bought at market prices.

PENNERLEY (LEAD) MINE.—FOR SALE, 108 SHARES, for cash.

GEORGE LAVINGTON, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

**MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO., 3, ROYAL EXCHANGE
BUILDINGS, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, have BUFI-
NESS in the undermentioned:—**
Birdseye. Tecomma. Sweetland Creek.
Emma. West Wheel Gorland. Malpas.
Flagstaff. Gold Run. Buller.
Kitty (St. Agnes). Palle. Rica.
Cedar Creek. Malabar. West Esgrail L.
Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make
application. PENNINGTON AND CO. SWORN BROKERS.

**MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

**MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., of 86, LONDON WALL, E.C.
(late of 3, Union-court, Old Broad-street); and
MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER,
Have FOR SALE—**
75 Aberdaunt shares (fully paid), 10s.; 50 Hobb's Hill (fully paid), 10s.
Business in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares.

**RAILWAYS, FOREIGN BONDS, DEBENTURES, STOCKS
AND SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD, and Mining Shares negotiated, for
cash or account.**
100 Allt-y-Crib. Great Vor, £3. 50 Tecomma, £1 8s. 9d.
50 Bog, 37s. 20 Hington, £2 1/2. 20 S. Roman Grav., 24s. 6d
20 Birdseye Creek, £3. 50 Last Chance, £1 16s. 30 Van Consols, £4 1/2.
Bampfylde, £3. 25 New Quebrada, £3 1/2. 5 West Godolphin, 30s.
100 Cwm Eilan, 5s. 6d. 20 Pennerley, £2 6s. 10 W. Mary Ann, £3 1/2.
50 Cedar Creek, 41s. 6d. 10 Roman Grav., £19 1/2. 20 Crebor, £4 8s.
50 Emma, £3 8s. 9d. 20 Richmond, £6 11s. 3d. 100 Malpas.
50 Flagstaff, £3 3s. 9d. 20 Sweetland, £5. 100 Rica.
JAMES HUME, 1, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, SWORN BROKER.

TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY.
**MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO.'S "MONTHLY RECORD
OF INVESTMENTS,"** containing an exhaustive Review of the British and
Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe
investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.
PENNINGTON and Co., 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

**REYNOLDS'S SELECT LIST,
WITH SUPPLEMENT.**
"Is an Investment in Mines desirable at the present moment?"
The teaching of the past, the prospect of the future, are investors right in going
for large dividends, &c., &c.
Applications received by JOHN B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street
Within, London, E.C.
* * * TREVARRACK:—Full particulars as to the prospects of this mine on
application.

**BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, 36, CORNHILL, LONDON,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.**
Before investing, read our publications:—
"Handy Book for Investors" (third edition), price 10s. 6d.
"British Mines and Mining," price 2s. 6d.
"Investors' Directory," price 1s. 6d.
The "Investment and Financial Record," will be sent FREE on application.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS,
FINANCIAL AGENT,
60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE

**750 BLAKE'S PATENT ORE-CRUSHERS
NOW IN USE.**
For catalogues, apply to—
MR. H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, LEEDS,
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE SHARE DEALER
CAMBORNE CORNWALL, transacts business in every description of
shares at close market prices of the day.

THE LLANRWST LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to his or her shares.

Organised for the well-developed purpose of fully developing a mining grant possessing within its area, according to the best practical surveys, the richest mineral deposits of Carnarvonshire, Wales, a county long distinguished in the Principality for its metalliciferous veins, many of which are on record for productiveness amounting to as high a rate as 12 tons of lead ore per fathom. For many years past this property has been worked by a private party whose operations, though necessarily partial, were, however, eminently successful, the returns from the limited capital employed being very considerable, and in quality of ore of the highest standard. Llanrwst is large in extent, and held under lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-12th. It commands all the requisite advantages of position, while the mass of lead ore already broken and hauled to surface, the hundreds of tons of ore of a similar sterling character opened upon below, the economy with which the works can be carried out, and hence the small amount of additional capital necessary to make this a dividend-paying mine, second to none throughout the whole range of the Welsh districts, constitute it an enterprise divested of everything problematical. Only a limited number of shares at par fully paid-up will be issued. Consequently all cheques for the amount of shares should accompany the application form, and be addressed to the bankers of the company.

Capital £60,000 in 30,000 shares of £2 each, Fully paid.

DIRECTORS.

MELCHOR GEORGE KLINGENDER, Esq., 2, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and Director of the Bampfylde Mining Company (Limited).

GEORGE BENETOFSKI, Esq., St. Mary Abbots Terrace, Kensington.

Capt. A. STRONGE GILBERT, Civil and Military Club, Regent-street, and Stanley Villas, Teddington.

BENJAMIN JOHN COWELL HELDEN, Esq., St. Peter's-park, Middlesex, and Director of the Swansea Collieries Company (Limited).

BANKERS.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK (Limited), 75, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. BELLAMY, STRONG, and EDGELOW, 54, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

AUDITOR—Mr. WILLIAM SHARP, 62, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. HENRY YEATES.

REGISTERED OFFICES OF THE COMPANY—85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to acquire by purchase, and to work the mineral lease for all metals and metallic ores over and under a large extent of area of about two-thirds of a mile, which has been granted by the Lord of the Manor, under a lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-12th. This valuable mineral property is situated near the town of Llanrwst, Carnarvonshire, a county known and recognised as being the most productive in lead and silver-lead ores throughout the Principality. It is in the strike of the Nant-y-Mwyn Silver-Lead Mine (where they had rich courses of lead yielding over 12 tons to the fathom) and the Great Snowdon Mountain Copper Mine, and is surrounded by the Willoughby lead, and several other lead mines that are worked by private parties, many of whom are owners of their own ore. The grant embraces several east and west and north and south lodes, and notwithstanding the natural characteristics, and their great capacity for productiveness of lead ore, yet the mines have only hitherto been worked in a crude way, and on a partial scale.

It is intended, however, by the present company to carry out vigorous and more extended operations, at a moderate cost to erect modern machinery of adequate power, and to construct the dressing-floors on the most approved principle, so as to concentrate as quickly as possible the largest amount of ores already excavated, simultaneously to prosecute the underground works by opening of cross-cuts, extending the galleries, and all other means necessary for winning the ores from the large amount of stopping ground, which has been proved to exist in all the levels. Captain Evans, speaking of the 14 fm. level, represents that they have gone over a course of lead ore in the bottom that will average 2 tons of lead per fathom for 80 yards in length, and in sinking the winze shaft, which is 10 yards deep, it has yielded about the same quantity; this may be fairly estimated as 800 tons of lead discovered. The forebore of the western end will now yield about 3 tons of lead ore to the fathom, and the eastern end will yield about 2 tons per fathom, by extending the drives east and west it will considerably increase the reserves of lead, at the same time open up more stopping ground. This refers to the one lode only, the other lodes are said to be equally productive. Worthy of note also for the transit of ore and materials, &c., there is a branch of the London and North Western Railway passing through the town of Llanrwst, and is of easy access from the mine. The only contract entered into for the sale and purchase of the mines, together with all the plant and machinery thereon, with the buildings, comprising the manager's dwelling house, offices, material house, carpenters' and smiths' shops, with the valuable lease, and the whole of the excavated lead ores now lying on the surface of the property mentioned in such agreement, is dated the 25th August, 1873, and made between John Pengilly Edean of the one part, and Henry Yeates, as trustee on behalf of the company, of the other part, and which can be inspected at the offices of the solicitors to the company.

The terms of the contract are exceptionally favourable to the company. Considering the vendor having such confidence in the value of the property, that he takes the whole of the purchase money, say £2000 in cash, in the shares of the company, thus preferring shares to money. The whole of the surface buildings are recently and substantially built, the quantity of lead ore now lying at the surface, as well as that discovered in the levels below, and the mines opening out so satisfactorily are daily improving, the small amount of money required to make this (which is already a great success) a dividend-paying property. It is firmly believed that ere the money is spent from the proceeds of the issue of the first 5000 shares that the company will be in a position to make large and highly remunerative profits. These mines have been extensively reported on by a selection of the best and most practical scientific engineers of the highest authority in the science of mineralogical development, all of which concur in the opinion that the value, and one that will soon prove highly remunerative to the shareholders. A perusal of the reports will enlighten and more fully explain the nature and value of this property.

The directors have been very successful in securing the services of Capt. R. Knapp, a thoroughly practical mining engineer (whose reports are before you), as manager for the opening up of the mines, which is being carried out most satisfactorily with energy, skill, and judgment.

The directors are thoroughly alive to the importance of their position, they would not have joined the board if they had not been convinced of the *bona fides* of the undertaking, and that it would come out more than its cost; they are confident of its value, and believing that the mine is out of the category of speculation, each of them have secured a large interest in it, and they are pleased to inform their friends that a large number of shares have already been subscribed for.

Applications for shares to be made with the remittance to the bankers, or to the secretary of the company. Specimens of lead ore from the different lodes may be seen, with reports, plans, &c., and prospectuses may be had at the offices of the company.

REPORTS.

LLANRWST LEAD MINE (LIMITED).

Agreeably with your request, I carefully examined the above mines, and the following is my report thereon:

These mines are situated in the county of Carnarvon, about two miles west of Llanrwst, a little town on the banks of the River Conway, through which a branch of the London and North Western Railway passes; a great deal of work has been done on the mines; I find that three lodes are embraced by the present working of different degrees and bearing, so that no two can be said to be parallel, but that each will intersect the other or be intersected by it at points more or less remote. The principal workings in later years have been directed to an east and west lode, and this more particularly engaged my attention, but it was necessary, in order to fully understand the nature and merits of the property, to notice incidentally the other lodes also, their relative position, and the probable effects which will be mutually produced at the point of intersection. I shall endeavour, in describing the property, to be as concise as is consistent with clearness, and to arrive at my conclusions regarding its value from the facts presented by the mine itself. To carry out this purpose, it will be necessary to begin with one of the oblique veins upon which an adit has been taken up from a ravine near the north-west corner of the sett. This adit has been extended on the course of the lode, bearing south, 75° west, 100 fathoms. At this point it communicates with a shaft 16 fathoms deep from the surface, from this shaft 4½ fathoms above the bottom another lode has been driven 153 fathoms 3 feet on the course of the same lode, and at this point it intersects the east and west lode; near the point of this intersection an inclined shaft has been sunk on the east and west lode, and with which the adit has been communicated; the adit here is 12½ fathoms deep, and the shaft called No. 2 has been sunk 5 fathoms below it; 40 fathoms to the west of this shaft another shaft has been sunk on the line of the lode to the adit, and the communication effected thereby between the two shafts. The adit has thence been driven 10½ fathoms 14 fathoms further east, making a total extent of drive on this lode 64 fms. 3 feet. The whole of this must have been ore ground of good quality as the backs for the entire distance have all been taken away; but the stopes are not yet all exhausted, as from the No. 2, or east shaft eastwards, the lode in several places will produce from 15 to 20 cwt. of lead per fathom, whilst in the adit end going west the lode is from 2 to 2½ ft. in width; that is the part now being carried, for there are other parts to be noticed presently of the most promising character, and will produce 25 cwt. of lead per fathom.

A very pleasing feature, and one deserving of notice here, is that the lode is largest towards the bottom of the level; this is a good indication, especially in a lode so well defined, and of so good a character as this is. There seemed to be two other parts belonging to this lode as seen at and in the western or No. 3 shaft. The intermediate part, for we have already spoken of in the north part, is separated by a horse of kila about 2 to 2½ ft. in width, the thinnest part of the horse being towards the bottom of the level, showing most unmistakably that this and the north part will soon conjoin in depth, where there is every reason to believe a vastly improved lode will be found; this part of the lode will produce from 7 to 8 cwt. lead per fathom. Another part of the lode is seen about 10 ft. further south, and probably on the footwall of what cannot but consider a great lode consisting of several parts, which, whether coming together or not in depth, will undoubtedly be productive of immense quantities of lead ore. The lode in the No. 2 shaft, which has been sunk 5 fms. below the adit, the captain of the mine informed me, would produce from 3 to 4 tons of lead per fathom, but the shaft being full of water and covered over I could not examine it, and, therefore, I am guided in my opinion by the probabilities of the case, and these certainly are in favour of a good lode being gone down at that point. In the first place all the ground immediately above, on both sides of the shaft, has been taken away. In the second place, the oblique vein upon which the adit has been driven, and which has yielded a great deal of lead, intersects the east and west lode in the vicinity of the shaft, and from its un-

derlie must dip into it about 5 fms. below the level, and intersects the east and west lode; this effect of such intersections is generally of great improvement of the lodes. In the third place, a cross-course passes through the shaft, intersecting the lode at about right angles, and as the ore abuts a similar cross-course on the same lode about 42 fms. further west, it is only reasonable to conclude that a similar or even a greater effect should be produced at this freehold intersection. In the fourth place, the exude of carbonates, both of lead and copper, around this place is very abundant, showing most unmistakably the character of the country rocks, and that of the veins themselves. I have, therefore, not the least doubt that a good lode is gone down in this shaft, and not only so, but that large quantities of lead ore will continue to be found along the line of this and such like intersections in depth. There need little to be added descriptively of this property, but I may say that at the surface, on a line bearing south 45° west from the west or No. 3 shaft, and 6 fms. therefrom, the superficial opening has been made of a lode bearing south 75° west; this lode is about 2 ft. in width, composed principally of gossan of good quality, sulphate of iron, and carbonates of lime, containing blotches of lead ore, and spots of yellow copper ore. I think there can be little doubt, judging from the relative position of this to the main east and west lode, that it must be one and the same with that upon which the adit is driven prior to its intersecting the main lode, and if this view be correct, and as the lode can be seen in the rising ground 100 fms. further south, it is already traced and opened on in an unbroken line of nearly half a mile in length, and as its character and size are good, and the ground most favourable, both for produce and dispatch, and a great deal of ore having already been taken from it and above the adit, it is to be presumed that it will still be found, on further development, a valuable auxiliary to the success of this enterprise.

There is another lode from 25 to 30 fathoms further east, but its direction appears to be nearly north and south, perhaps sufficiently so to be distinctively retained as north and south lode; no work, it would appear, has been done on this lode for a great length of time, and what has been done is of the same superficial character as that done on the other lodes, yet a good deal of ore is said to have been taken from it, and judging from the character of the ground, and the nature of the lode itself along its course, I have not the least doubt of it. Nothing seems to have been done throughout the mine below the water line, and nothing but the most primitive methods of mining resorted to, notwithstanding the prospects are of that substantial character which takes it, in the eyes of every practical miner, out of the category of ordinary speculation. It is seldom that it has fallen to my lot to examine a mine of so much promise and solid worth at such a depth as this is, and one in whose success I have so much confidence, although I have examined hundreds, if not thousands, of mines, and amongst which most of the best lead mines in Cornwall.

The ground throughout these mines is of the most congenial character for the production of lead, and the lodes are of good size and good composition generally. The water I do not apprehend will be excessive or inconvenient, when even the mines are opened to their full capacity, whilst for the ore and dressing purposes a large stream of surface water is already available. To develop the mines properly a new engine-shaft must be sunk, and a steam-engine for pumping and winding will be required. A Robey engine may at once be erected on No. 2 shaft, and the development of the mine proceeded with but little delay, and large quantities of lead ore can be extracted whilst the permanent works are in progress, just in as economic and legitimate manner for some time to come, as after the permanent works are complete there will be no waste of capital by such an arrangement.—*Liskeard, 9th April, 1873.*

ROBERT KNAPP.

This mine is situated on the high ground some 2½ miles above the town of Llanrwst. Although the road is exceedingly hilly, the distance from the rail is so short that the carriage of materials and men to and from will compare well with other mines in the district. This is an important point, as although war for carrying out the works for some months can be obtained, yet, with coal at a reasonable rate, I should prefer depending upon steam-power more particularly. The difference in cost being more than reaped by the avoidance of stoppage on account of drought or frost. The mining grant or sett contains certainly two east and west and the same number of north and south lodes. All these have evidently borne ore up to the open day, and are well worthy of trial in depth. Upon one of the east and west veins, called the champion, the most extensive operations have been carried on. Two shafts are sunk to the depth of the adit level (14 ft. about), and both have been driven on and on each side of the adit level, and a good branch of ore has been discovered, its length at present being about 40 fms. The lode, which averages 4 ft. wide, has a true course, and good firm encasing walls, underlying to the north about 2 ft. per fathom. In the extreme western end the lode has a very good appearance, being fully 2 tons of lead per fathom, and looking better in the bottom than anywhere else. From this point all the way back to the eastern end the ground has been stooped away upwards, and, although it cannot be seen, there is no doubt good ore standing in the sole of the level for nearly the whole length. Close to the most easterly point a sink has been carried down a short distance below the level, and here the lode is worth over 1 ton per fathom. Thus it will be seen that although the workings are at present but limited, ore is found for the whole length; therefore, it is impossible to estimate what may be expected by further exploration in length and depth. I can only say that the prospects are exceedingly good. The mine being absolutely devoid of the requisite machinery, a sum of about £10,000 would be required to supply it, and to carry out the necessary work of development. But the present promising appearance of the champion lode amply justifies the outlay of such an amount; and if it be judiciously done I am of opinion that the mine will become a largely profitable one.—*Aberystwyth, Jan. 29, 1872.*

HENRY L. TAYLOR.

This mine looks well; the lode in the west end will yield 2 tons of lead ore per fathom, and in the bottom of the level it will produce the same quantity per fathom for the whole distance of 80 yards. The 10 yard shaft in the bottom of the day level will yield 2 tons of lead per fathom; the east end also looks well, and will yield 25 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; the general appearance of the mine is satisfactory.—*Llanrwst Mine, May 12.*

ROBERT EVANS.

I have to-day examined most carefully this mine, which is situated in the county of Carnarvonshire, Wales. The stratum is most favourable for lead ore, being of the slate formation; the sett exceeds ½ mile square, and you observe by the accompanying rough sketch it contains numerous metallic lodes, some of which are of most magnificent composition, and of masterly character, and worth at the adit level, in some places, 2 tons of lead per fathom, and in others 4 to 5 tons per fathom. The lodes vary from 2 to 4 ft. wide, and I find considerably improve as the workings are deepened; this fact is verified by a shaft which has been sunk 5 fathoms below the adit level, where the lode averages in value worth 450 per fathom; long galleries or levels have been opened on one lode designated in the sketch "Great Lode," and for the whole distance driven have proved highly productive in the yield of ore; and the present western end continues to produce over 2½ tons of rich lead ore per fathom, or worth over £50 per fathom. The eastern end, in the case which I fully 2 tons of lead per fathom, and in the bottom of the level, in this level, it is worth considerably more, thus showing the lode widening going down, increasing its quantities of ore in development, which is a great fact, and one of much interest. A cross-cut in the adit level is being driven south, which has intersected one of the south lodes, the one marked in the sketch "recently cut." It is 4 ft. wide, and rich in lead; the cross cut referred to will intersect another lode standing further south by driving a short distance from its present position. There are other lodes yet further south which are also productive of lead ore, and should be intersected in the course of working the mine. The north and south lodes marked in the sketch cannot be over-estimated, for it is a well-known geological fact that at the intersections large deposits of mineral are generally found, especially so when the north and south lodes are highly metalliciferous, as is the case in this mine; besides, they serve as cross-cuts to the east and west lodes, thereby, in the prosecution of the mine, saving thousands of pounds which would be otherwise expended if such favourable circumstances did not exist. The counter lodes marked in the sketch are of the utmost importance, as they are feeders to the east and west lodes—in fact, it is a group of lodes, all concentrating themselves within reach of a short cross-cut, and can be worked together economically and systematically, in a large scale, with the open appliances it will warrant the confident expectations of large and remunerative returns. A splendid diagonal shaft is now in course of sinking, through which the ore from the mine will be drawn by machinery to surface. In sinking this shaft good discoveries have been made which had been previously overlooked by the ancient miners, and it throws open profitable ground for stopping the ore when the shafts and levels have sufficiently advanced. Considerable quantities of ore ground are opened out awaiting the necessary machinery and appliances for returning the ore. The buildings are in course of completion, and the further sum of from £2000 to £10,000 at most would make this a legitimate undertaking to rank with the best mines in the Principality. In conclusion, I would remark that there are several lead mines in the neighbourhood being worked privately by smelters, who are getting supplies of lead for their own works. I sincerely congratulate you on the prospects you have before you in this mine—the outlay required will not be large, and your returns will be very quick and profitable.

JOHN BURGAN.

Having previously gone into full particulars in my special report of this property, I shall only now direct your attention to things of a more practical character—viz., our progress, and the results. Since we commenced operations here, in May last, a great deal of money and time have been advantageously spent in providing the necessary conveniences for further working in explorations of a preliminary character, which are always necessary in mines, embracing as this does three or four distinct groups of lodes, all of which will intersect or be intersected by the others within the limits of the present grant. The surface works have been proceeded with as fast as it was consistent with economy—smiths' and carpenters' shops (stone built, with slated roofs), together with offices, material house, and agent's dwelling-house, &c., and all in an advanced state towards completion. A suitable engine-shaft has also been made from the surface to the adit, a depth of 15 fms., and is in a line corresponding with a winze which was sunk in a former working, and is in a good course of ore. The unqualified good opinion which I previously expressed in my report, and which has been fully justified by the results, is now confirmed by subsequent development. In my first, or special report, I estimated a lode in the adit going west of the shaft to produce 1 ton 8 cwt. of lead per fathom, and since that time in taking down the lode it has produced 3 tons per fathom; the lode has gradually gone on improving since the commencement of our operations, and I am fully convinced, from the appearance of the ore which has been brought to surface from this end, that my estimates of its produce from time to time have been under rather than over the actual yield, the average of which would be 2 tons 4 cwt. of lead per fathom, whilst the lode now standing appears to be of the same value as when last taken down. The same lode going east of the shaft, estimated at first to produce 1½ ton per fathom, but afterwards it increased in value, and then subsequently fell off again, so much so that at one time for a short distance it was almost valueless; but just then we broke into a distinct lode in the south side of the level from that we are driving upon, and we found it from 4 ft. to 5 ft. in width, producing 1½ ton of lead per fathom, and the ground much easier for driving. Immediately we struck this lode the cost of driving the ground (from £4 to £12) was reduced to £3 10s. per fm. This lode is standing at an oblique angle, and goes entirely into whole ground behind our present engine-shaft, and in that direction we are also driving from the point of the horse, at an angle of divergence from the main lode about 15°, and here it retains its full width and value. We have driven two short cross-cuts south to intersect branches, and find them to be in ore, as well as of great promise as relates to the future prosperity of the mine. No ground has been stooped since I had charge of the mine, as our object has been, concurrently with your express desire, to open the mine fairly and fully, so that the work in every department may be prosecuted with economy and dispatch, and it affords me now satisfaction to be able to say, after experimenting for upwards of four months at the most salient points, that we are opening a substantially good mine, one that will give satisfaction to the shareholders. In conclusion, I have only to add that,

sanguine as I felt at first in regard to the prospects, my expectations have been fully realised, whilst the prospects which relate to the mine have proportionally increased with our advancement and progress.

Llanrwst Mines, 15th September, 1873.

ROBERT KNAPP.

This mine has been examined and reported on by Capt. Northey, of Welsh College, sols; Capt. Henry Francis, of Llanidloes; and several others, all of whom concur to the value and great importance of this property.

Assay of Llanrwst lead (made by Prof. White, 25, Finsbury-place, South), 84 per cent.

THE LLANRWST LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(To be retained by the bankers.)

To the Directors of The Llanrwst Lead Mining Company (Limited), GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £2, being the amount of the fully paid-up shares, and I request you will allot me shares of £2 each in the company, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares subject to the regulations of the company, and I authorise you to enter my name on the register of members of the company in respect of the shares allotted to me.

Name (in full).....

Address (in full).....

Date.....

THE PANT-Y-MWYN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £60,000, in 30,000 shares of £2 each.

Of which 5000 are appropriated as hereinafter mentioned.

Payments—10s. per share on application; £1 on allotment. The remainder to be paid in calls as required.

There are already 31 shareholders in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine holding 755 shares, and applications are still being made in the district. Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, as under.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES CHANT, Esq., 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

JOHN WRIGHT, Esq., Haydon-villa, Broad-green, near Liverpool.

JAMES YELLAND, Esq., Pontesbury, Salop.

THOMAS DAWSON, Esq., Necropolis, Liverpool.

RICHARD WATERS, Esq., The Llan, Church Stoke, Montgomeryshire. (With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANK, James-street, Liverpool, and Manchester.

SAMUEL PEELING BRABNER, Esq., 40, North John-street, Liverpool.

GEORGE EDWARD HOLT, Esq., Union court, Castle-street, Liverpool.

EDWARD ROBERTS, Esq., Commerce-court, 13, Lord-street, Liverpool.

MANAGER, Captain WILLIAM WASLEY, Vronheulog, near Mold.

This company is formed for the purpose of working an extensive and valuable mineral property, extending over an area of about 1500 acres, advantageously situated in the parishes of Gwerneff and Glyn, within 2½ miles of the town of Mold, in the county of Flint, and is surrounded by some of the richest mines of the Principality. The sets are held under leases for the usual term of 21 years, at a royalty of 1-12th, and an agreement has been entered into under which the lessees of these properties, together with all wharves, buildings, &c., on the land acquired in consideration of an allotment of 5000 fully paid-up shares, and 5000 cash. In the "Molden" sett, a winze now being sunk in the bottom of the level is now worth 3 tons of ore per fathom, and going down in new ground. See agents report in "Mining Correspondence."

BALMYNHEAR TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of their shares.

Held under a grant from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at a royalty not exceeding one-eighth, reduced during pleasure to one-thirtieth.

Capital £50,000, in 30,000 shares of £2 each.

Of which only 7500 shares are now offered for subscription.

First issue of 20,000 shares, at par. Payment—10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.

Warrants of five shares each issued to bearer when required, thus avoiding the necessity of registration.

CHAIRMAN—CHARLES FOX.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS (until the first general meeting).

STEPHEN EDMONDS, Falmouth.

CHARLES FOX, "Trebah," Cornwall.

HENRY POLLARD, Falmouth.

JOHN TAYLOR, Liskeard.

ARTHUR WILLMORE, Falmouth.

With power to increase the number from subscribing shareholders.

BANKERS, Messrs. TWEEDY, WILLIAMS, and CO., Falmouth, Cornwall.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, and CO., Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MANAGER, Capt. JOHN BURGAN, M.E., Helston, Cornwall.

INSPECTING CAPTAIN—JOHN TONKIN, of Dolcoath.

PURSER—Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Liskeard.

ENGINEERS, Messrs. MICHELL and JENKIN, Trevelick, Redruth, Cornwall.

BOLTON—J. R. CHIDLEY, Esq., of 25, Old Jewry, London.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. RICHARD TREDDINICK.

OFFICES (pro tem.)—32, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

1.—The company's grant is held direct from the Duke of Cornwall at a royalty of one-eighth, and during pleasure at one-thirtieth. There is no doubt that the mine is situated in the parish of Wendron, having productive mines in the south-west, west, and north-west. Several of their lodes enter Balmynehar sett, which is about 1000 yards east and west, and about 800 yards from north to south. Plans and cross sections may be seen at the secretary's office. The expectations are shallow, not exceeding (where they are deepest) 35 fathoms on the whole, and the lodes, as far as ascertained, contain tin ore in paying quantities, and in the Hownan would apparently require a series of years to exhaust them.

2.—There has been upwards of £20,000, including the shallow products of the tin workings, driving adits, sinking shafts, erection of pumping and stamping machinery, burning-house, dressing-floors, tramways, carpenters' and smiths' houses, wharves, and other necessary tools and materials.

3.—The mine and all its properties, free from all liabilities and claims, to be transferred to the Limited Liability Company, and possession given to them on the 15th of October, 1873, if the necessary arrangements can be completed by that date, or as soon after as possible, and upon the conditions expressed in the Memorandum of Agreement, dated the 29th September last.

4.—Captain Tonkin, of Dolcoath Mine, estimates the produce of the Hownan at above 500 cubic fathoms for every fathom in depth. The shaft is down 5 fathoms below the 20 fm. level. Hence, in this section alone, taking the length of the deposit at the shallow level referred to, it should give 2500 cubic fathoms of ground, yielding 14 tons per fathom, which would make 35,000 tons of stuff containing about 28 lbs. of tin per ton, equal to more than 400 tons of black tin of the value of £70 a ton, or in money (say) £27,500, and if one-third of this be deducted for fuel and supporting apparatus, there remains over £18,000 for every 5 fathoms in depth. Levels are being driven at the 25, east and west of the shaft, on this level, 15 fms. which, so far, is valued at £150 per fathom, taking its whole width of 15 fms. measured at a level cross-cut. It is 6 or 10 fathoms in thickness, and under 1 ft. in each fathom in depth. Increased winding and stamping power seem also required to establish this property in an important position, both as regards profits and dividends. The reports of Captain John Burgan, and of other competent mining agents who made them for the information of the adventurers, may be seen at the office of the secretary.

5.—In addition to the tin ground alluded to in the 5 fathoms below the 20 fm. level, estimated that more than 20,000 tons remain at and above that level.

6.—The company rents two water-stamps of four heads each, and owns one of eight heads, with 25 heads steam-stamps, and 16 more to be ready to work this month.

7.—There are other important lodes referred to in the various reports, as yet only partially opened. The directors lay stress on the promise of these lodes, which are a few fathoms deeper, where the ground is easy for sinking and for cross-cutting to intersect three or more within a space of about 15 fathoms. The directors have great confidence in the future of the mine, as the lodes, where seen, are all worth working, and there is but little network, except in paying ground, in the mining and engineering difficulties have been surmounted after delays in delivery of machinery, and in the supply of men. The chief object of the present change in the constitution of the company from the Cost-Book System to a Limited Liability Company, is to limit individual responsibility, and considerably to increase the returns by the application of more capital, both to the raising and managing of ores, and which are apparently inexhaustible.

The company takes power to raise more capital, should it be necessary, for extending the workings hereafter, by the issue of the reserved shares.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the company's solicitors, bankers, directors, purser, manager, and of the secretary, at the offices of the company, 32, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Balmynehar Tin Mining Company (Limited), GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your credit at Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., agents for Messrs

andles. The relative economy of burning the gas in such a

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co., Manchester, Oct. 30).—Soda: Cream carbonate, 60 per cent, 18*l*.; white, 18*l*. 15*s*.; ash, 2*½*d. to 2*½*d.; soda crystals, 6*½* *s*. to 6*½* *l*. 10*s*.; bi-carbonate, 17*½*.; salt, 1*½* *s*. to 2*½* *s*.; Glauber salts, 3*½* *l*. 15*s*.—Borax: Refined, 90*s*.—Nitrate of Soda: 9*½* *s*. to 9*½* *s*.—Potash: Muriates, 80 per cent, 6*½* *l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. to 6*½* *l*. 15*s*.; f.o.b.; chloride, red, 1*½* *s*. 1*l*.; yellow, 1*½* *s*. 3*d*.; chlorate, 1*½* *s*. 3*d*.; bi-chrome, 8*½*d.—Salt: Pure—Bleaching, 27*s*. to 28*s*. 6*d*.; refined, 30*s*.—Alum: 9*½* for loose lump; ground, 11*½* *s*.; brown, 15*½* *s*.—Per cent.: Ammonia: Sulphate, white and grey, 1*½* ammoniac, 15*½* *s*. 4*d*. 2*½* *s*.; carbonate, 7*½*d.; marlate, 28*½* to 30*½*.; vitreous, 55*s*.—Copper: Salts: Sulphate of copper, 31*½* *l*.—Arsenic: 11*½* for white powder.—Acid: Tartaric, 1*½* *s*. 7*½*d.; oxalic, 7*½*d.; sulphuric, 3*½* 10*s*. to 4*½* *s*.; carbolic, 1*½* *s*.—Magnesia: Epsom salts, 4*½* *l*. 6*d*.; refined, 4*½* *l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.—Pitch: 24*s*. to 26*s*.—Benzole: 30 per cent, 2*½* *d*.; 50 per cent, 2*½* 10*d*. to 3*½* *s*.—Pitch: 24*s*. to 26*s*.—Wood Pitch: Labro Moist, 6*½* *s*. per ton at outport.—Brimstone: 2*½* 3*½* *s*. to 7*½* *s*.—Pyrites: Spanish cupreous, 8*½*d.; non-cupreous, 10*d*.—China: 1*½* *s*. 5*d*. per ton.—Phosphates: High strength, 65 to 90 per cent, 1*½* *s*. 4*d*.—Phosphate of Lime: 60 to 70 per cent, 6*½* *l*. 10*s*. to 6*½* *l*. 10*s*.; superphosphates, 25 to 30 per cent, 8*½* *l*. 10*s*.—Manganese: Ores, 140*s*. for 70 per cent.—Iron: Ore: Ha-

slightly enquired for at 7½ to 8. West Chiverton, 4½ to 4¾. West Frances, 7 to 7½; a few shares have changed hands. West Seton, 27 to 29. West Tolgus, 28 to 30; rather quiet. Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), steady at 11 to 11½. Wheel Seton, 27½ to 30; Wheel Ury, 24 to 25. Penrith advanced to 7½, 1; in consequence of a report that Capt. Teague is likely to accept the management, it will be increased, but they have still 40,000, intact to work on out of the 50,000, subscribed, and no one knows the district better than Capt. Teague himself.—*West Briton.*

Meetings of Public Companies.

CHONTALES CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, yesterday.

The Right Hon. the Earl Nelson in the chair.

Mr. J. J. TRUBAN (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the report (which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said, before putting the motion for the reception and adoption of the directors' report and balance-sheet, he would make a few observations, and any points upon which he might not touch, and upon which subjects more ample information was required by any shareholder, he would be most happy to afford it. It would be impossible to explain everything in the report itself without making it too long; he could, in addition to what the report contained, give some later information from the mines. The first thing he would refer to was the disappointment felt by the directors, mentioned in the report. They had really expected at the last half-yearly meeting that the extra steam-engine would have been ready before the dry weather set in, and that the new stamps would all have been in working order; and this expectation had been confirmed by the letters of Mr. Smedley on the subject of more motive-power. The spur-wheels had been ordered by him in December, and by the directors in January. These spur-wheels had the first time been badly cast, and Mr. Harvey, who had always served them remarkably well, had wisely said that instead of fulfilling the order with imperfect wheels he would have them cast afresh. This had been the cause of their not arriving out there until June. Then came the accident mentioned in the report, to the effect that, unfortunately, there had been a very rough sea at the bar there, and the steamer which had taken the spur-wheels and copper plates could not land their goods on account of the heavy sea at the bar, and their goods had to be landed in barges, which it was impossible to do when there was a heavy sea running, so the steamer proceeded to Cogne, and left their goods on its return journey. By this time the dry season had commenced, and it became impossible to get the heavy machinery up the lakes. This was really the cause, and the disappointment was no fault of Mr. Smedley's. He would add to that which they had stated in their report, that they had the latest news in a letter from Mr. Smedley, dated Sept. 5, and the last one had been dated on the 4th, and sent via New York, whereas this last one had come by the mail which broke down at St. Thomas's, and was detained there. This letter explained that the tramway from San Sebastian to Estrella had thought it well to commence at once before opening up the mines, as that would be the better course, and he explained the cost mentioned in the other letter. They had had, he said, one of the heaviest floods ever known, which had done some damage, but no serious damage, to the new embankment and tramway. He sent Mr. Francis up to San Ubaldo to ascertain if the machinery had arrived, but it had not. He was then to go to Greytown, and the directors had received a letter from him there, stating that the machinery had all been safely landed at San Ubaldo, and that they would be at the mines in a few days from then. The driving-wheels for the spur-wheels had been divided in half, but still they were very heavy and difficult to carry about. The place was unusually dry for the time of year, notwithstanding the flood, for although it had been a heavy flood it had been of minor importance to the mine. The next thing he wished to explain to the meeting was a little failure in the specification of the estimated expenditure required in Mr. Smedley's letter of Dec. 30. He (the Chairman) had had a statement drawn up to show what had been done of the estimate. He had estimated that the erection of the new stamps would cost 4500; of that 1844 had been spent, and the remainder would be expended in the completion of the stamps. The erection of the engine had not been finished yet, and only 1000 had been spent. For the San Sebastian tramway 5000 was the estimated price, and this had been completed for 3571. 17s. 3d. The alterations had been estimated at 1500, and had been completed for 1321. 13s.; the carriage, estimated at 1200, had cost 900 only, so that all the goods had been carried out at 30% less than the estimated price. As stated in the report the erection of the new steam-engine and the stamps requires the tramways and coffer sheets of iron which are now at San Sebastian. The machinery was now on the banks of the mine. He would further explain the statement of the quantity of ore dealt with. If this were looked carefully into it would be seen that it was less than the quantity dealt with by the late manager. The case of this was that Mr. Smedley crushes much finer than his predecessor, which prevented him from crushing so much ore, but it gave a much better return. It would naturally be said, "How is this, when Mr. Belt's average is 5 dwts. and Mr. Smedley's is never more than 4½ dwts.?" At this last meeting he had explained that when Mr. Belt made the discovery of it he fairly worked it out, and did not at once take the bag of richness out, but at the same time he felt certain that Mr. Smedley went more thoroughly right-ahead into the matter than his predecessor had done. Mr. Smedley had opened out more of the mine independent of the rich parts as mentioned in his report. This explained the difference in the average yield of the two. He had nothing further to say regarding the mines except to express his belief, and that of his co-directors, that they were being very well done by under the management of Mr. Smedley, and as soon as the stamps are ready and the engines at work in the dry season it would make them thoroughly independent of the water-supply; they would then be in a very good position. There was one thing in Mr. Smedley's report which he wished to mention, it was that he had at last decided rather against the construction of a reservoir. The directors had been rather anxious that this should have been erected at once as it was in the report that it had been entirely disapproved of by Mr. Smedley at first, for the reason that the reservoir would be a protection against the floods, and that in the dry season they would not have so much to revert to the steam-power. He (the Chairman) always had some fear of it, for unless a reservoir of this sort was very strongly, and, therefore, expensive built, it would do more damage than enough if it once broke out. It would not be fair for them to erect this reservoir at their own expense unless the other company, who would participate in the benefits to be derived from it, shared the cost of erection. Mr. Smedley in his report said, "Having now had more experience of the climate, I have come to the conclusion that the construction of a reservoir, the sudden and heavy floods we are subject to would necessitate the structure being of a very strong and costly description to prevent any risk of its being carried away. As we shall be able during the next dry season to apply steam-power more effectively and shall also be able to obtain more power from the water-wheels by the use of the spur-wheels now in transit, I think it advisable to defer the question." He was afraid of having it made when they had no reliable engineer out there, but Mr. Smedley is an engineer, and he would not be afraid of having it made by him; but he said it would cost much more than the original estimate, and the directors concurred in Mr. Smedley's idea that it was better not to be done. In reference to the concluding part of their statement respecting the appointment of new directors, it was considered, as the present board always put in a very good attendance, although he regretted the unavoidable absence on this occasion of Mr. Rowlandson, that they did not consider it necessary to fill up the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Baxter; they did not see that if they could satisfy the shareholders with the present board it was any use electing anybody else. If they had seen the necessity of electing a fresh director it would have been their duty to consider, in the interests of the company, the most fit person to elect. If there was a want at the board they would endeavour to get some one who thoroughly understood mines. However, they had a strong opinion that there was no need for any addition, but, of course, it was for the shareholders to express their opinion, and the directors would endeavour to carry out their wishes. Two gentlemen had been proposed, and the proposal had taken them rather by surprise, and the directors had not asked for proxies to support them; and if the resolution was passed for the appointment of one of these he was afraid the directors would feel bound to demand a poll, not for their own sakes and opinions, but, as they were supported by a large number of important shareholders, representing with the shares of the direction, 15,000 shares, it would be impossible to accept the vote, however good the candidates might be. As to the candidates, one was Mr. Darbyshire, and he would like to explain that when Mr. Baxter occupied a seat at the board he expressed his willingness to retire in favour of Mr. Darbyshire; the directors did not wish that, but told him that if he liked to resign in favour of Mr. Darbyshire at that time they would appoint him. However, this had not been done, and Mr. Baxter had resigned without nominating anyone to succeed him. So far as Mr. Darbyshire was personally concerned the directors would be very glad to have him at the board, as he had always stood well by the company. The other gentleman has a large number of shares, and has also stood by the company, and therefore, both gentlemen had equal claims. However, the directors did not wish to take part in the matter, but to stand by their proposal that there should be no addition to the board. If there were to be a vote he thought that they would have to go beyond their own personal feelings, and demand a poll. There was only one other remark which he wished to make in the matter. Before they entered the room they had received a letter from a gentleman, who said he was given to understand that the directors had promised to give them a shareholders' director. That was perfectly true. The directors had been appointed under the Articles of Association, but subsequently they were very rapidly becoming shareholders' directors, which he maintained to be the most honourable position. Since they had started in the new company two of the directors (himself and Mr. Baxter) had retired, and had been duly re-elected by the shareholders, and he hoped that the two gentlemen retiring on this occasion would be re-elected by the meeting as shareholders' directors, and, whether they were appointed by the shareholders, or under the Articles of Association, he did not consider it would influence them in the least. They all wished to do everything to promote the interests of the company. (Hear, hear.) With these remarks he would conclude, but he would be very happy to afford any further information if it was necessary. He would now move that the report of the directors, and the statement of accounts appended thereto, should be received and adopted by the shareholders.

Mr. CHARLES H. HILL had much pleasure in seconding the motion. The CHAIRMAN then said that in six months he hoped that they would have a meeting, and that they would be in a far better position than they were now in. He really thought Mr. Smedley had justified their choice, and the trust reposed in him, and he thought that they should be very well satisfied with his operations.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether they had not more confidence in Mr. Smedley than in the gentleman whom he succeeded, who had involved the company in a loss of 400,000.

The CHAIRMAN said they had much more confidence in him than they had in the previous managers, he thought the board should be exonerated from all blame of the first appointment, for when he came to England the original shareholders had received him with open arms, and he thought they were perfectly justified in the appointment of Mr. Smedley's predecessor, he had come with first-rate recommendations, and he had been well received by the shareholders. He thought their confidence in Mr. Smedley was well borne out by the results of his management up to the present time.

The motion for the adoption of the report was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the re-election of the directors retiring by rotation, Messrs. Parke, Rittner, and A. Z. Rawlinson, and Mr. Bischoff seconded the motion. In answer to a question as to whether these gentlemen were regular in their attendance, the Chairman replied in the affirmative, and said that they rarely missed to be present, and it was necessary. The motion was then carried. Mr. Pittar thanked the meeting for himself and co-director Mr. Rawlinson. He said he was interested in the company to the amount of 4000, and with his friends he was more largely interested in it than any other shareholder. As regards attendance he gave far too much time to the company for his own business, but he never failed in doing his duty strenuously. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. NORTON said as a vacancy had occurred in the board of directors, caused by the resignation of Mr. Baxter, he proposed that Dr. Ryan should be elected to fill the vacant post. He had been a shareholder from the commencement of the undertaking, and had never sold a share. A small dividend issued in his favour had not with approvals by the return of post to the extent of 10,000 proxies; if there had not been a vacancy he would not have proposed Dr. Ryan. Mr. King seconded the motion, whereupon a discussion ensued, in the course of which an amendment was moved by Rev. J. Browne, seconded by Mr. Palmer and carried, that at the present time it was not expedient to increase the number of the board. Some discussion as to a poll followed, but the mover of the motion for the election of Dr. Ryan withdrew his motion at the express desire of that gentleman. Mr. W. F. Moles, the retiring auditor, was, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Bischoff, re-elected at a fee of 21s. per annum.

A question was then asked as to the Paven Mine, and the CHAIRMAN replied that they were anxious on the matter, and he said at the last half-yearly meeting that they need not make the last call they had not done so, but since then they had been disappointed in the returns through circumstances which he had explained, and they had borrowed 20000. To save them from making this last call. From the returns received since then they had repaid half the amount, and he had no doubt but that the remainder would very shortly be paid. The estimates of Mr. Belt had been greatly increased by the actual expense on this Paven Mine, as the water was there. The matter had not been lost sight of, and they had advised Mr. Smedley to keep the matter in view. The financial position to October 31 was as follows:—Cash at Imperial Bank, 12097. 14s. 7d.; specie in transit August, 7917. 16s. 4d.; that was on the mine, but not shipped, September, 8017. 10s. 5d., and October, 8577. 15s. 1d.; making together, 24517. 1s. 10d. in transit; manager's balance, 14837. 4s. 8d., and arrears on calls. Their liabilities were borrowed on the property, 20000; Harvey and Co., for machinery, 3000; payment for office and men, &c., 1568. 6s. 11d., making a little over 24000, showing a balance of 20587. in their favour. (Cheers.) On the motion of Mr. Peck, seconded by Mr. Bischoff, a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was accorded, and the proceedings then terminated.

UTAH SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the company's offices, Austinfriars.

Mr. W. H. BURNARD in the chair.

For passing the necessary resolutions for making a call of 10s. per share.

Mr. LAYINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry that Mr. George Batters, the Chairman of the company, was not able to be present, but he was unable to attend in consequence of having to go to Stockport on urgent private business. Before proposing the resolution for the raising of further money, it was only right that the shareholders should be told what had been done with the money which was originally subscribed, and which amounts to 13,1400. The directors had had to pay the bankers, the old debts incurred by Mr. Murphy, and the working of the concern, 10,000; they had had 24000 further to pay for working cost since February to the present period; there was 6000 in hand, and also 1400 in the shape of stores, making together the sum which had been subscribed. He need scarcely say that, owing to the panic which had prevailed throughout the States, it was not an impossibility to get money there, and directly an order was made it was sent, and instead of sending it to Liverpool, the directors intended to send it to Sandy Creek or Bay, where it was put up to public bidding, as at Swansea, and the company ran no risk. It was mooted for a long time whether it would not be better to send the ore direct to Liverpool, and there take the benefit of the rivalry in prices, but he did not consider it expedient, and also extra cost, and the money for the sale of ore would not be received so soon as if the ore was sold at Sandy Creek. He proposed that a call be made of 10s. per share, payable at the Alliance Bank, Lombury, on and after Feb. 14. Mr. JOHN CAIR seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN said that a report had been received from Mr. Longmaid, the manager, which he would ask Mr. Layington to read to the meeting. The report was as follows:—

Oct. 6.—Having returned from California a few days since, I have thought it well to inform you the progress made during the past few weeks. Immediately on receipt of your telegram instructing me to go on with the dressing floors, I purchased the timber, rails, &c., for the buildings, set some men at work to cut down the ground for the floors, and commenced driving a new adit level, which was necessary to release the dressing engines for working the crusher and floors. Having started these works, I made plans for the buildings. I left for San Francisco to get the crusher and other machinery made, leaving a foreman in charge, who was recommended by Mr. Bateman. In consequence of removing our works a considerable distance from the former site, it was necessary to build a new smith's shop and store; this was the first building put up, in order that the smith might be close to the new works, and thus save a lot of running back and forth. I also had a small store-room and coal-shed attached. We have also built the engine and boiler houses, and the house for Cornish crucibles, all complete and attached to the same, a large house, 40 ft. by 30 ft., for the engines and machinery on the new adit level. At the end of this, and at a still lower level, we have nearly completed another building, 80 ft. by 20 ft., this is for the round buildings; all these buildings are of round wood, but erected in a very substantial manner, and as the frame of the building is intended to carry the shafting, to give motion to the machinery, I have had it all traced firmly together with iron rods. By the end of this week all the buildings for the dressing will be completed, and we shall commence making the galling hatches, slime tanks, and woodwork for the crusher and other machinery.—The New Adit Level. I have so arranged this that it will intersect our present 100 feet level, and deliver all the ore at such a level, that it can be tipped or dumped at once into the rock breaker, it will then fall to the crusher floors, and having passed through the rolls, it will be carried by shoots to the sizing sieves, and thence to the jiggling machinery, slime pits, and buddles, without the intervention of any manual labour.

The only matter that will require shovelling during the whole process will be the dredge or mixed ore requiring to be re-crushed, and a small quantity of stuff from the buddles. Possibly you may think I have gone deeper into this matter than was necessary, but you will, probably, be of a different opinion if I explain my reasons for putting up the dressing floors and the most of the labour saving plan. First, we have no labour except adult, at 35/50 per day, so that every hand saved is equivalent to about 12000 per annum. In the second place, in order to make the concern pay, large quantities must be manipulated, the ore being what is here called low grade—say, 15 to 16 dwts. per ton; and, further, the great heat in summer, and cold in winter and spring, would render it impossible for long periods to work out of doors, and it is, therefore, necessary to close in the whole substantially. We have driven this tunnel 227 ft., and there remain 82 ft. more to complete. The ground is now rather harder than it has previously been, but I hope it will be completed in about three weeks from this date.

Machinery. The jiggers—that is, the castings and ironwork—were completed before I left California, also fly-wheel and governor for the engines, spur-wheels for driving the crusher, shafting, and pulleys. The castings for the crusher were out, but not put together. I trust by this date the whole of it is on its way here. It will, however, probably be three weeks or so before it arrives. Acting on your telegram, I proceeded as quickly as possible to erect the whole floors, but regret to say that the lack of funds is now a great hindrance, and places us in a most disagreeable position, being fully pressed for payment and nothing to pay with.

The New York panic has had its effect here, and rendered it impossible to obtain bank accommodation for 81. I trust both the board and the shareholders will see the necessity of sending on liberal supplies with the least possible delay.—J. LONGMAID.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what they expected to get for the ore at Sandy Point? The CHAIRMAN said he would ask Mr. Bateman, who had been manager, to answer the question.

Mr. BATMAN said they expected to get from 35s to 40 per ton. He gave some details respecting the quality of the ore, which he described as very good; as regarded the quantity, Mr. Longmaid calculated he could, by means of the new machinery, raise 80 or 100 tons of ore a day; and he believed that Mr. Longmaid would carry out what he promised. The money which had already been expended had really been spent in clearing out the mine and repairing the old buildings—in fact, it was really like commencing anew. There had been 3250,000 expended upon the property really for nothing. The lowest depth to which they had gone was 158 ft. He believed the company possessed a magnificent property. He himself held all his original shares and had paid all his calls; he had perfect faith in the property, and it was only a question of time as to when returns would be made. The staff was there in any quantity, but there was so much iron amongst it that all the money hitherto spent had been thrown away in making it in a wrong way. He considered that Mr. Longmaid should have the machinery running in 60 days, and he believed that success would commence from the time the machinery started.

A SHAREHOLDER: Does the presence of the iron make it doubtful whether the ore can be concentrated?

Mr. BENNETT said that, in Mr. Longmaid's opinion, it did not; he himself had seen ore which Mr. Longmaid had concentrated, and it seemed beautifully done, and showed 75 per cent of lead.

Mr. CAIR, in one letter Mr. Longmaid distinctly says that he can make a success of it in spite of the iron.

Col. STANFORD, in answer to a Shareholder, said that Mr. Longmaid came to the company with the very highest recommendations, both as a miner and also as a dresser of ores.

After some little unimportant discussion the resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting held yesterday on the mine (Capt. TEAGUE in the chair) the statement of accounts showed that the labour cost for the 12 weeks ending June was 4409s.; merchants' bills, 2502s.; carriage, 217s.; dues, 514s.; Vice-Warden's assessment, 13s., making a total expenditure of 7657s. Credits for tin were 13,650s., including 22s.

extra carriage. This showed a profit on the three months' working of 5922s., adding the balance from last account—616s.—there was a sum of 6538s. to be divided. In the agent's report there were 11 points valued at an aggregate of 2011s. with an average of 23s. 8s., and 2 points were worth 50s. per fathom, or 1000s. each.

Capt. TEAGUE explained that in the levels driving at the 234, east and west of the level, the level was more continuous than they had ever seen it in any of the upper levels. The report concluded by saying that the mine continues to look well, and that the new stamps are at work, as they will be in the coming three months, the return will increase.

A dividend of 1s. per share was declared.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged that they were a month behind in the return during any quarter they could bring that month up.

CARN BREA MINING COMPANY.

A meeting was held on the mine yesterday (Capt. TEAGUE in the chair). The labour cost for the three months to June amounted to 5820s.; merchants' bills, 3840s.; carriage, 460s.; dues, 482s.; Vice-Warden's assessment, 15s.; doctor's pence, 32s. The credits for the three months were 10,898s.; copper ore, 837s.; extra carriage, 111s.; showing a profit on the three months' working of 1004s. The balance from last account was 5399s.; the balance now was 6491s. The agent's report stated that one of the stamps had been broken, but the mine continues to look well, and that the new stamps are at work, as they will be in the coming three months, the return will increase.

A dividend of 1s. per share was declared.

The CHAIRMAN thought that under the circumstances they had done very well. If they knew what the agents had to do they would give them credit, and the price of tin had gone down, so it was a wonder that they were able to do a dividend at all. It had been stated that he had been selling a lot of shares, but he did not know why he should not sell as well as other people so long as he did honourably, but as a matter of fact he had not sold a single share, nor had he sold any, directly or indirectly. (Applause.)

Mr. HEARD said it was gratifying to hear that the manager and promoter were selling his shares. He had not only a large interest in himself, but he had a great number of friends into the mine. He believed that mine managers were present time had great difficulties to contend with.

Capt. TEAGUE, in reply to Mr. Hall as to the falling off in the return of the mine, said that when they had anything extra to meet they made extra effort to meet it at other times it might be necessary to slacken the ropes a little. The mine was working better than it did at present. In reply to Mr. Heard as to what his impression was as regarded the tin market he said it was one of those things which during the last two years nobody could account for, and those best qualified to form an opinion had been baffled by circumstances which had cropped up; they were nothing either to guide them. Unquestionably the demand for tin had been great, but the whole country had been in a disturbed state for the last 12 months, and could not tell what might occur again next week, but the great thing they had to contend with was the Australian tin. He believed, however, that the tin was far distant when the importation of tin from Australia would considerably fall at present it was not so much as it was. He should not be at all surprised if the next three months, they would see a better state of things in the tin market, but still then he did not apprehend any material alteration; he did not see why the tin should not be sold at the present price, because when the tin smelters were not working from that country there had been a falling off in Cornwall of 350 tons a month, this just left them where they were before tin had nobody to take the care of it, it was thrown into the market, and it had to find its way as a beggar, and as it was taken in. He did not wish to say anything against the smelters, but he thought not even to thank them for years past; they had lived long enough to take care of the movements of the smelters were not beneficial to the miner; if the tin did sell at 102s. per ton it must be sold for 100s. Whatever alterations took place in the tin market, the price would be a sufficient guide to the tin smelters, and they would sell them the price until they ascertained the feeling of the market; this was not fair, and would not be tolerated in any other business. It had been suggested that mines should smelt their own tin, but he was afraid this would not do, a man would buy a share in the mine and would have nothing to do, and the smelting works, but he would suggest that two or three mines might start a smelting works, and get up a company for the purpose in which every shareholder would take a share, and the mines would have a proportionate interest according to the shares; he would also offer a proportion to the lords according to the dues. This thing must be done, for as it was nobody cared for them, and it became them, rational men, to take care of themselves.

Mr. HEARD said he always felt the smelters were giants and the miners pigmies. Capt. TEAGUE, in reply to a vote of thanks, said he was pleased with the result of their working of the mine, and as regarded the smelting of tin he considered it difficult in it, and he hoped some persons would propound a scheme, and communicate with him with the view of starting works to smelt their own tin.

MONTE ALBO MINING COMPANY (Limited).—A numerously attended meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, on Thursday, which it was determined to wind-up the company, and a Liquidator was appointed.

NEW GRELIVARA COMPANY.—The fifth ordinary general meeting was held on Thursday at the offices, Fenchurch-street, Mr. Hugh Smith in the chair. On behalf of the directors, the Chairman expressed regret that the meeting of the company's working had not been more satisfactory, but he explained the reason—that the number of standards of wood manufactured have not come up to what was anticipated. Referring to the immense quantities of iron ore which was to be found on the company's estate, he said that steps are being taken to "open" the old furnace which is already in existence, and the directors hoped to have long to have several tons of iron for sale. The ore is somewhat difficult to open in consequence of the great quantity of phosphorus which it contains. After discussion, the directors' report was adopted.

FRANCO CONSOLS.—The annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday (Friday), at the company's offices, Cornhill, when it was resolved that in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of shareholders present to form a quorum that the meeting be adjourned until Nov. 13, when the directors informed the shareholders that 1600 of the new shares having been applied for out of the 3000 shares offered on July 31, it was decided that an allotment of the said shares should be made, as the directors considered the amount sufficient to warrant them in continuing the operations at the mine. An improvement has taken place in the shallow adit west for the production of tin.

BALMUNHEAR MINE.—At an adjourned meeting, held at Palmers (the manager) (Capt. John Taylor) presiding, it was resolved "That the resolution of the last meeting, respecting the transfer of the mine to a limited liability company be confirmed." Also, "That a call of 1s. per share be made to pay off the whole of the present company," and, "That all shares on which arrears of interest are due be absolutely forfeited." Steps will immediately be taken to register the company under the Limited Liability Act, and to raise the proposed amount of capital, the greater portion of which has been promised as the present company shall be in a position to legally act. The prospects of the mine are exceedingly good, more than 5000 worth of tin being raised every month, and this quantity will be largely increased as soon as the machinery proposed to be erected, the introduction of new capital is completed. There are many thousands of tons of tin in sight, and all that is wanted is a sufficiency of appliances to extract the tin expeditiously and cheaply.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

WHEAL MARY HUTCHINGS TIN MINE.—Last week's Journal contained a notice of this mine, showing the position it had assumed, and its prospects of a bright future. We have since been informed of a very important step taken by the company, and one which will undoubtedly will greatly affect its future consequence in the tin market.

That is, changing its constitution from the Cost-book System to that of Limited Liability. Without now re-opening the question as to which system is best suited to the development of mining enterprises, which has been so often discussed in our columns, it must be admitted outside capitalists, who do not understand the Cost-book Principle, and are frightened at the apparent unlimited liability connected with it, withhold their capital. In the case of Wheal Mary Hutchings, the principal shareholders seem to understand this, and entertain the impression that under the Limited Liability Act their shares would command a much higher price than that to which they have gradually risen. It is, we believe, intended that a new company shall represent the same number of shares as at present exist, which will be credited with 30s. per share, leaving 10s. per share to be called up should it ever be necessary. We shall watch with interest the effect of the change, and also the future progress of the mine, which has already attained the position of being at the head of tin producing mines in Devon.

COPPER MINING IN ALGERIA.—The valuable mineral deposits of Algeria have often been referred to in the *Mining Journal*, and many properties in that country, which have been carefully inspected by some of our most competent mining engineers, have been very favourably reported upon; yet, from the enterprises having been brought forward at a moment when the position of the money market was unsatisfactory, the requisite capital was not procured in this country, and the properties remained in the hands of foreigners. At the present time the concession of a very valuable mineral property—the Ain Barbar Mine—is being offered, and from the description of it given by those who have examined it, there seems to be no doubt that it is worthy the attention of English capitalists. It is mentioned that most of the geological features of the district are almost identical with those of the great copper-producing localities of the Cornwall. The localities are about 20 miles apart, and, possessing the natural facilities afforded by two valleys, the former proprietors made several adit levels into the hill sides on the course of the lodes, the first being very near the outcrop, and the deepest, St. Barbe, about 70 metres below the highest point. The average yield of all the ground opened is 2½ tons of ore, per fathom consumed in 10½ per cent. of copper, and the lode in the bottom level is richer than in the shallow ones, and as only one-tenth of the ground above adit is excavated, it is, of course, an abundance of valuable ore, which can be easily and cheaply raised. There is plenty of cheap French and Italian labour, and the average cost of the ore free on board at the port does not exceed 2s. 10s. per ton, or under 1s. per ton at Swansea. It is proposed to dress the ore on 12 or 13 per cent. waste, which is estimated, involve a further cost of 5s. per ton, which would be more than half paid readily saleable at Swansea at 9s. per ton, which would be more than half paid. Besides the copper the mine is capable of yielding a large quantity of blende, which is considered would yield at least 30000 per year profit, so that 12,0000, or nearly 25 per cent. per annum of the proposed purchase price of 50,0000, might be confidently relied upon. The property is very favourably situated for the whence shipments can be made at the prices mentioned; so that with the necessary capital and careful management the development of the property may be made equally important to those engaged in working it and to the Government to which the concession is held.

WHITEHAVEN JOINT STOCK BANK, constituted by Deed of Settlement, April, 1829, is now incorporated as an unlimited company.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION—SCIENCE SIMPLIFIED.

All who have had the advantage of listening to the popular lectures delivered at the Royal Polytechnic whilst Prof. PEPPER occupied the position of Honorary Director of the Institution, will readily conceive that treatises from his pen upon the natural sciences would be at once attractive and instructive; and his "Cyclopaedia of Science Simplified" was sufficient to prove that this opinion was without justification; the book, however, was by far too extensive to be within the reach of the class to which instruction is likely to prove of the greatest utility—the workmen of our great industrial establishments, and who are thus engaged upon whatever scientific knowledge they may possess to their own position to their advantage, and the true principles upon which the success of the processes in connection with which they may be employed is likely to be proved by the issue of the material of the Cyclopaedia. This difficulty has now been overcome by the issue of the material of the Cyclopaedia of one particular science—each complete in itself, yet permitting of the whole series without involving useless repetitions. The manner in which the several subjects are treated will ensure the reader obtaining a fair acquaintance with the science by the time he has reached the end of the volume. The treatise is really an amplified report of Prof. Pepper's lectures, so that to those who have listened to those it will be especially acceptable as affording a means of refreshing their memory, and even adding to the amount of instruction they may have previously acquired.

The volume on Chemistry commences with good sketches of the nature of chemical action and nomenclature, and these are followed by descriptions of the non-metallic elements, the halogens, and the metals, each being sufficiently extensive to enable the reader to form a correct idea of their properties. The formulae adopted is that which is probably most generally approved, modern progress being recognised, whilst such advanced and complicated systems as those advocated by Frankland are avoided. Speaking of classical chemistry, Dr. Hofmann, a chemist whose merits have been much estimated, says "the domain of chemical philosophy has for many years been a tumultuous battle plain than a field bestowed by Nature for the cultivation of mankind." And a learned critic in the *Athenaeum*, writing of that passage, remarks—"But there are many thoughtful observers who, looking upon that cultivated domain, are disposed to believe that the flowers are to be choked by weeds in the shape of an endless number of hypothetical atoms, most complex formulae, and an unpronounceable nomenclature. The literature of chemistry is now deformed by such names as platinumocyanide of ammonium, cyanidohydrate of sodium, bromide of triammoniodipropylamine, extending across an octavo page, so that a treatise on chemistry has very much the appearance of a book written in an unknown language." It is a popular treatment of the subject under consideration is followed in a similar manner; thus, in treating of Heat the reader is in turn introduced to the expansion of liquids and gases, latent heat, steam, evaporation, radiation, and transmission of heat; and in the case of Light he describes its diffusion, reflection, refraction, afterwards explaining the optical properties of vision, spectrum analysis, the interference of light, double refraction, and the polarisation of light. The volume on Electricity is equally complete, and, lastly, the volume on Pneumatics and Acoustics furnishes some interesting information on the air pump, the barometer, the vibration of strings, rods, plates, and columns of air, the reflection, refraction, and transmission of sounds through gaseous, liquid, and solid media, so that it will readily be seen that whichever science the student may be particularly interested in, he will be able to satisfy his taste by consulting one of the volumes.

With regard to the whole series, it must be acknowledged that it contains a most judicious selection of subjects, that each is treated with considerable skill, and that the printing, illustrating (for all well illustrated, as many as 152 engravings being given in the volume on Light alone), and binding of the volumes are excellent. They are equally adapted for study or presentation.

"Chemistry: Heat; Light; Electricity; Magnetism; Pneumatics and Acoustics." Each by JOHN HENRY PEPPER, late Professor of Chemistry and Honorary Director of the Royal Polytechnic Institution. London: Frederick Warne and Co., Bedford Street, Covent-garden. New York: Scribner, Welford, and Armstrong.

CLEANING AND SEPARATING ORES.—Mr. J. H. HILLMAN, of Trigg, Kentucky, has patented some improvements in machinery for cleaning and separating ores. This invention has for its object to furnish an improved machine for separating or cleaning ores by a current or blast of air, and consists of a cylinder mounted in a frame at an inclination and driven by a shaft on which it is mounted. A hopper to receive the ore is disposed at the upper end of the cylinder, and a receiving box at the other. The cylinder, which is partly covered by a jacket, is perforated, a fan at the lower end of the cylinder causing a current of air to pass through it, and carry off the dust rubbed off by the rotation of the cylinder.

TIN-PLATES.—Mr. J. MAYBERRY, of Old Castle Iron and Tin Plate Works, Llanelli, has patented some improvements in preparing iron for the manufacture of tin-plates or black plates. The pig or cast iron is charged into a furnace technically termed a melting fire, and melted in the usual way. It is then run into other refineries technically termed lumping fires. These fires are fed with tin, in place of as is now usual with charcoal.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON (Perranzabuloe).—It is proposed to develop this mine, on the petition of Mr. James Bird Road, of Penryn, in the Warden's Court. Great South Chiverton is close to the celebrated West Chiverton Mine—which has given in dividends over 160,000l.—but it has never been a profitable mine. It was in 19,665 shares, and we believe about 10s. per share was expended, so that altogether close upon 35,000l. has been laid out on it.

LEAD ORES.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
9—Wheal Mary Ann	52	£22 15 6	Weston, Son, and Co.
— ditto	88	10 4 6	Trefry's Estate.
24—Minera	100	14 5 0	Panther Lead Company.
— ditto	27	14 8 0	Mill Dam Mining Co.
— ditto	64	14 13 0	Panther Lead Company.
— ditto	24	14 7 6	ditto
25—East Llangynog	30	14 0 0	Nevill, Druce, and Co.
27—Lisbourn—Glogafer	15	14 0 0	Panther Lead Company.
— " — Frochog	55	14 13 0	Burry Port Company.
— " — ditto	55	14 17 6	ditto
— " — Graigoch	28	14 1 0	ditto
— Goginan	20	18 0 0	Trefry's Estate.
29—Pennerley	70	14 15 6	Burry Port Company.
31—Great Laxey	100	24 10 0	Panther Lead Company.
— Great West Van	50	—	—

BLENDE.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
24—Minera	58	£4 10 0	Hendon Spelter Co.
— ditto	24	4 0 0	ditto
— ditto	80	3 5 0	ditto
— ditto	25	3 0 0	ditto

BLACK TIN.								
Date.	Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
1823-	North Crofty	7	15	1	6	£72 7 6	£662 0 0	—
	—South Phoenix	3	2	13	0	—	198 0 0	—Tamar Co.
25-	Boscawell Downs.	9	16	3	17	—	—	—
26-	Wheal Prussia	3	3	0	0	—	62 3 6	—
	(tinstone)					—	—	—
—	ditto	45	1	1	0	—	132 14 0	—

COPPER ORES.							
Sampled October 8, and sold at Swansea October 28.							
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
24—Minera	79	32½	£26 8 6	Knockmahon 10	4½	42	2 0
— ditto	79	32½	27 2 0	Furdon	83	43	2 14 6
— ditto	27	32½	26 12 0	ditto	33	9½	6 13 0
— ditto	53	32½	26 2 0	ditto	44	4½	2 14 6
— ditto	52	32½	26 7 0	Ballycumisk 4	4½	8½	4 13 6
— ditto	78	30½	24 13 6	ditto	63	8½	4 15 6
— ditto	110	4	2 3 6	Cop. Regulus 11	4½	32	12 6
— ditto	53	4½	2 4 6	Italian		Withdrawn.	
— ditto	70	3½	2 4 6	Copper Ore	4	5½	4 0
— Knockmahon 135	6	4½	6 10 6	ditto	4	38	26 14 0
— ditto	60	7½	4 11 6				

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
pe	368	.....	£6924 16 8	Ballycummisk ..	127	.....	£ 600 0 6		
n	233	.....	516 8 6	Copper Regulus ..	11	.....	358 17 6		
rockmahon	205	.....	1176 7 6	Italian			Withdrawn.		
urdon	165	.....	598 15 6	Copper Ore	8	.....	127 12 6		

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.			
Names.	Tons.	Amount.	
P. Grenfell and Sons	53	£ 1,383 6 0	
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	385	5,145 16 0	
Williams, Foster, and Co.	573	3,668 0 6	
Charles Lambert	27	718 4 0	
Ravenhead Copper Company	79	2,087 11 6	
Total	1117	£13,092 18 0	

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.			
Whole sale	1117	£13,092 18 0	15s. 4d. = 99 8 0
21 cwt. Produce.	1117	£13,092 18 0	15s. 4d. = 99 8 0
Copper ore for sale, at Swansea, November 18—Berehaven 406—West Canada 391—Knockmahon 385—Copper Regulus 108—Copper Ore 14—Ballycummisk 127—Total 1,694 tons.			

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

WEST ROSKEAR.—A valuable discovery has been made at this mine. On Saturday they intersected the engine lode, and cut into a rich course of tin and copper ores. Lead over 3 1/2 ft. wide, consisting almost entirely of tin and copper. **LILANRWST LEAD MINING COMPANY.**—Success is ever attended with greater success, as is demonstrated in this valuable mining property. Since the prospectus has been adopted by the company another valuable discovery has been made by cutting into a side lode by a cross-cut from the main one, and some splendid specimens of lead ore have just been received from the mine, and are now to be seen at the office of the company.

BANFYLLIDE.—This valuable dividend-paying property improves in development—the ore becomes richer, and at the same time an increase of yield; they have a quantity of rich copper ore, about 150 tons, for sale at Swansea, about 70 tons at Barnstaple, about 70 tons of dressed ore on the mine ready for transit, and about 50 tons of ore in the way of dressing, and they have a large quantity of rich manganese ready for sale. In the iron department they have seven productive iron lodes, yielding from 8 to 40 tons of rich brown and red hematite iron ore per fathom, and they have from 7000 to 8000 tons raised and on the surface, and way for transit to the shipping wharf, which is expected to be opened for general traffic next month, when it will effect a saving in the carriage of about 7s. per ton, and it is believed that the company will be in a position to realise about 500l. weekly profits from the produce of iron alone, waiving the copper and manganese, which will give considerable profits. The directors of this company have adopted a wise course by laying down a permanent tramway from their mining works direct, forming a junction to the Devon and Somerset Railway, and the necessary capital to meet the outlay has been supplied by the shareholders themselves, who have taken a portion of the business shares at a premium of 50s. each, thus showing the faith they have in the value of their property.

ABERDAUNANT.—This mine is progressing very satisfactorily—is opening out in accordance with the general belief and prognostications of those practical mineral surveyors of high authority who have previously given their report on the property, although of late neglected by the investor and mining speculator, yet it is quietly auguring its way, and is making its way amongst the most shrewd of the mining fraternity, who are now buying up the shares.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—The South Condurow lode is not yet cut through at the 150, but so far as seen it is worth 35l. per fathom, and the indications warrant the expectation that as the cross-cut is extended the lode will be found of still greater value. Nothing like it, either in appearance or value, was seen where it was cut through in the corresponding point in the 140. In the latter level which is at the 150, the lode is 7 ft. wide, and worth 60l. per fathom. The last parcel of stuff sampled from the end made a produce of 6 per cent. for tin. Altogether the prospects upon this lode are most encouraging, and as soon as a communication has been made between the 150 and 140 fathom levels there is little doubt that the mine will greatly increase its returns of tin.

BOSCAWELL DOWNS. In spite of the many drawbacks which attend mining just at present, more than "holds his own." Perseverance and skill, directed on an excellent seat, have been attended with this gratifying result, for as the yield of the first half of the month, 9 tons 17 cwt. of tin were sold on Saturday. Not many days since, in a small but select company of practical men, who know mining well, and the resources of St. Just equally well, we heard it said—in confidence, and with no wish that it might reach any ears outside the room—that Boscawell Downs was, without a doubt, the best piece of ground in the parish; that it has vast undeveloped wealth, vertically and horizontally; and that those who stick boldly and perseveringly to the concern must be well rewarded. Of course it is always understood, if not expressed, that judicious management shall be shown, and that no catastrophe to mining generally shall include Boscawell. Well, prudent and energetic work is being done, and the prospects of all mines daily brighten, so we have no reason to doubt the soundness of the disinterested opinion to which we have referred—uttered when no shareholder in Boscawell was present, but only one of her numerous well-wishers.

WHEAL BASSET AND GRYLLO.—Messrs. Wm. Oats and P. Prisk, the manager and agent, report that one new cylinder and nozzles have been put in the stamps engine, which has been working three weeks. The saving of coal is considerable, quite up to expectations.

FOREIGN MINES.

BIRDSEYE CREEK.—G. S. Powers, Oct. 6: I will send you to-day cost-sheet and statement for September, also mine memorandum for 1873-74 from Uncle Sam, and Neece and West, about equal parts. Whole expense for month, \$1529. Balance to credit of Birdseye Creek, \$4215.4. I have commenced to rise shaft, and shall drive it as fast as possible. I find that I am at least 30 days behindhand on my former estimate of time, but have done my very best, and trust it will eventually turn out all right.

SWEETLAND CREEK (Gold).—G. D. McLean, Oct. 4: New tunnel 256 feet beyond the shaft. Cut on the creek progressing finely, and will be, when completed, a final remedy for all difficulties of outlet, and will also draw out remuneratively a large bulk of tailings from the flat above. Retorted and melted gold taken from the old sluice and undercurrent, taken apart on the creek, to make room for the new ore, and cleared from the bed rock, in advance of the blasting, also on the creek. The bar made weighs 150 ozs., and estimated at \$19, amounts to \$2850, nearly covering expenses to date.

HOLCOMBE VALLEY (Gold).—J. Halley, Oct. 1: The 120 feet level west is now in 43 ft., and at this point we have got a 3 1/2 feet ledge, and the ore of a very high grade. There is quite a quantity of rich ore now developed in the Mammoth lead to the depth of 120 ft., but not enough to warrant the erection of a 20-stamp mill this fall. The companies west of our gravel bed have gone to work in earnest, a portion of their machinery being on the ground; their prospects in the gravel beds are exceedingly good. It might be well for us to test our gravel bed this winter, and should we be as fortunate as our neighbours, which we have every right to expect, we shall have results without much outlay.

HORNACHOS.—J. Hancock, jun., Oct. 22: Descuidada: Fair progress is being made with the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 23. There has been none of the main or leader part of the lode taken down since last report. The ground has improved in the 23 south, and the men are making good progress; the lode is a little more open than it was, and letting out water freely. In cutting out the side to make it wide enough for the level north we have broken some very good orestuff in the past week, and it is still looking well.—Afortunada: In the 20, north of No. 1 shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and a little silver-lead ore. In the 20, south of No. 1 shaft, the ground is rather hard for making much progress; the lode is 1 ft. wide, and looking kindly. The plat at this shaft is nearly completed, and the sinking will be resumed as soon as we get up the horse-whim. The lode at No. 2 shaft, sinking below the 10, is composed chiefly of blende, intermixed with silver-lead ore. At No. 3 shaft, sinking from surface, the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of blende and clay, with a little silver-lead ore; a fine looking lode.

TOLIMA.—Advices from the mines by the mail of Oct. 30, of which the following is an abstract.—Frias, August returns, \$9015.1; cost, \$6452.2—less expended on capital account, \$3046.8—\$5968.4, difference being profit; \$2867.5, or in sterling 477l. 18s. 9d. The manager reports 21 fms. 5 ft. 11 in. of ground extended, of which 12 fms. 0 ft. 9 in. were unproductive; leaving 9 fms. 5 ft. 2 in. productive ground, which produced 146l. 6s. per fathom of the whole lode stoped. Writing under date Sept. 19, the manager observes—"I am happy to be able to inform the board that the lode in the 20 continues good, and that I hope to obtain an invoice for this month of about \$14,000 in value. After very full details respecting the various workings, he says—"I am very decidedly of opinion that the mine will not only pay but pay well, and it deserves 1000l. or 2000l. being spent on it." He concludes by advising to Frias, saying—"I have heard that the Frias Mines are doing very well. I believe that for the first 15 days of this month they have been gathering about \$1000 per day. I shall get there on the 20th, and shall be very glad if it is true, for it will confirm what I have so long said—that it would give from \$15,000 to \$20,000 profit per month."

BLUE TINT CONSOLIDATED HYDRAULIC GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA.—C. W. Tozer, Oct. 3: I have been for the past two weeks necessarily so engaged with the surveys on ditch, and consequently absent, that I have been compelled to delay my correspondence with you. I am pleased to be able to inform you that the work on the operations in the coming season is going rapidly forward, and is approaching completion. I hope to have the mine in a complete condition for extensive and profitable washing as early as the 15th inst. The contractors on Bed-rock tunnel made 32 1/2 ft. in September; they encountered in the month a stratum of very hard rock 8 ft. thick. The rock is now much better, and good progress is being made—not less than 40 feet per month. They promise completion of Bed-rock tunnel by Feb. 1 next, and if that promise is completed I shall be prepared to commence washing through tunnel low enough to reach the bottom of channel for many years, if not permanently. Four or five months washing from this (South Yuba) will give a good return, and returns gratifying to your stockholders. Mr. McLean (of Sweetland Creek Gold Mines) by my request visited our mines yesterday, and kindly gave me the benefit of his large experience in hydraulics to guide me in the large improvements I am putting on the property. I am pleased to state that he fully approves of my plans as heretofore in their general outline laid before you. We can, I am sure, congratulate ourselves upon our improved prospects for a cheap and nearly continuous supply of water both before and after the completion of our canal.

CHICAGO (Silver).—W. S. Godbe, Oct. 4: The steam-hoisting works are in place, ready to start up as soon as the water-tank is completed, which will not require more than a few days, when better results will be at once obtained. Mr. Pott's statement of the condition of the mine, as contained in my last, I take pleasure in confirming. The vein at the bottom is pitching a little to the right of the shaft, and dipping almost vertically. The eighth car load of bullion was sold on the 27th ult., and proceeds (\$2032.62) remitted to A. S. Halliday. The ninth car-load was sold to Scott, Dunham, and Co. Five car-loads are now here waiting to be sold, and about 15 tons more at the works; but such is the stringency of money that no customer can be found, except, perhaps, at a ruinous price. This state of things cannot, of course, last much longer. The net proceeds of the nine car-loads bullion sold is \$29,485.44, and assuming that the remainder now on hand is worth \$2900 a load, we have a total of over \$32,000. We have also about a car-load of dress-skimmings of the lead-vein, that contain about 70 per cent. of lead, 15 per cent. of copper, and 75 oz. of silver to the ton. In case this cannot be sold here at a fair price, I will ship it east. Monthly report: Furnace, Sept. 1 to Oct. 1: Chicago ore smelted, 1,057,500 lbs.; purchased ore smelted, 285,000 lbs.; charcoal used, 18,936 bushels; bars resulting, 3791; bullion sold, bars 1 to 9 inclusive; bars, 2496; weight, 197,925 lbs.; netted currency, \$20,415.40; bullion unsold, cars 10 to 14 inclusive.

—Capt. T. Potts, Oct. 9: Since my last letter we have run ahead from lower winze 25 ft. in ore and going down fast; there is considerable change in colour of ore, it being much lighter. Most of the ore lays to the right, and I have changed direction of incline to suit it. I am also drifting to the right at 100 ft. down, in order to tap the 100 ft. drift to the right; I have also worked four men in Rambler this week. Engine is all ready to start, if we had bolts for tank. I presume they will be here to-day; if so, shall start to haul water to-morrow for engine. We have about half of the new T-rails laid down; have also got car running at terminus of ropeway. New boarding-house completed and occupied; everything is going on fine. Weather cold, some snow on the 7th.

(For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.)

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, Oct. 29: In the 10, east of Hill's cross-cut, we are still driving northward in the same direction, but no change has taken place since last week. The west end in the same level is still producing saving work to dress, and is worth about 3l. per fathom for lead. No. 2 stope, in the back of the intermediate level, is a little improved since last week, and is now worth 13l. per fm. for lead. The men in No. 2 adit are making good progress in putting in timber and clearing stuff from below No. 4 stope. All the machinery on the mine is in good condition, and working well.

ABERYSTWYTH.—John Trevelthick, Oct. 29: Penrhyn engine-shaft is being sunk satisfactorily, and by another month will be down to the 86. For the past three weeks we have avoided the lode, as the water became very powerful, consequently we have gone down on the hanging wall, so as to facilitate the sinking as much as possible. I like the appearance of the wall of the lode; it can be compared to polished brass overlaid with a finger-thick of blue flooran, the lode is good with soft spar and small prills of lead ore. As soon as we commence driving I trust to report to you something cheering. The tribute pitches are without change. The machinery and pitwork is in thorough good repair, and the surface operations, such as dressing, &c., going on well.

ALLT-Y-CRIB.—J. Clint, Oct. 30: South Mine: The new shaft-head will be timbered up to-morrow, when we shall start to sink; at the depth we are now down, about 8 ft., the lode looks strong and well defined, and a long sole of level driving west into the hill; there is a great improvement. From the appearance of the lode I think we are just skimming the top of an extensive deposit of ore. The lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft continues to look promising; it is big, strong, and well defined.

BALMYNHEAR.—Oct. 29: I was at the mine on Monday. The workings are going on very satisfactorily. It will be desirable that Capt. Burgan visits the mine shortly and confers with us as to future workings and more extensive dressing machinery, as the ores can be obtained in almost any quantity. Our sales of tin last month were 9 1/2 tons, and for this month that quantity will be increased.

BANFYLLIDE.—J. Mitchell, Oct. 28: There is no falling off whatever in the copper mine, it has rather improved than otherwise, and everything is going on quite satisfactorily. On Friday last we shipped another cargo of copper ore for Swansea, and we are getting on as fast as possible forwarding more copper ore to Barnstaple, to be ready for an additional cargo on the return of the vessel, and we have on the floors at the mine 70 tons of dressed copper ore, and also 50 tons in the course of dressing. Touching the iron mine, in every department the prospects are equally as good as represented in my last week's report. We are getting on exceedingly well with the tramroad, and I hope to get the cutting through, all being well, in about a fortnight from this date.

BEDFORD UNITED.—Wm. Phillips, Oct. 30: There is very little change since last report. The lode in the 47 east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, of much the same character as reported last week. The lode in the rise in back of this level is daily becoming more kindly, producing beautiful gossan and malleable copper, and is a most encouraging looking lode.

BLAEN CAELAN.—W. H. Tregoning, Oct. 29: Engine-shaft: In extending Balcombe's cross-cut, south from the 20 east, we yesterday cut through another part of the lode, and it goes on well to the south; the ground now in the end is letting out water freely, which plainly shows we are close to the south wall of the lode, the disturbed lode, and I hope to cut this (the footwall) in a few days; this is now an enormous lode, and there must certainly be very great bodies of ore belonging thereto somewhat near at hand. The new adit, south of the Caelan river, is without change; the end contains branches of spar, spotted with copper ore; we are bearing the end of this gradually to the east, so as to gain the wall of the lode, and by the appearance of the ground and the branches it contains the end will soon get into lead ore. The arching of the entrance to this level we have now completed up to the solid rock, and the front of the arch will be done by Friday; this shaft is dressing fifteen very hard granite key-stones for the front, which I secured about two miles down the valley, so that although the heavy cover has given us much trouble, we shall now make an everlasting job of the entrance to what may prove to be a very important part of the mine, for at Esqair-hir, I am told, the great discovery of this lode therein proves to be coming towards our ground.

BLUE HILLS.—B. Bennetts, A. Gripe, Oct. 28: The lode in the 66 east continues of a most promising character, and worth from 12l. to 14l. per fathom for tin, the copper at present being little. A rise in the back of this level is worth 7l. per fathom. In the 13, east of Wheal Joy shaft, the Betsy lode seems to be improving gradually; it is now 2 ft. wide, somewhat disordered, yet tiny throughout, and worth from 4l. to 5l. per fathom; the tribute pitches on this lode varies from 12s. to 14s. in 1l. In the other portions of the mine the tribute department is without change.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, Oct. 27: We have much satisfaction in reporting that we have forked the water to the bottom of the mine. The shaft has been sunk by former workers 30 ft. below the 163 or bottom level, but the water having been forked so recently as this morning, there is a quantity of sludge, &c., in the bottom to clear out before we can estimate the value of the lode. We broke some rich stones of lead from the west end of the shaft, which we consider encouraging for the lode in the bottom of shaft. There are several sumps or winzes sunk in the bottom of the 163, which are partially filled with old timber and stuff. The sides having given in, the old timber not being sufficiently strong to keep the ground open, we shall at once put all the available force we have to clear out these winzes, which, when done, we believe will very considerably increase our returns of tin. On Friday last we reported our usual number of pitches, and at the usual tribute. The machinery is all in good working condition, and good operations are going on in a satisfactory manner. To-morrow we shall sample 60 tons of blende, for sale on Nov. 6.

BOSCAWELL DOWNS.—R. Williams, Oct. 30: Our tin sale on Saturday was 9 tons 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs. for the first half of the month. Nothing new to report.

BRYNAMBOR.—George Spargo, Oct. 24: In consequence of a run having taken place at the shaft we have been unable to do much in the bottom levels since my last; however, I am glad to say that it is again secured, and everything going on well. There is no change to report in any of the points of operation. Saturday next being our setting-day, full particulars shall be sent you in my next. We have completed the new wheel-pit, the framing to carry the wheel is also in its place, and we are now in course of fixing axle and centre-pieces. No time will be lost in getting it completed. The machinery throughout is working well.

BURRA BURRA.—J. Brown, T. Jenkin, Oct. 29: Tanner's engine-shaft is sunk 10 1/2 fms. below the 40, but the lode is 8 ft. wide, of a very promising character, producing good stones of copper ore, munde, and peach. In the 40, east of Tanner's engine-shaft, the lode is 8 ft. wide, and cross-course, which is a good lode for the engine-shaft. This end is got into a better channel of ground for the production of mineral, and we fully expect an improvement in this end in a few fathoms driving. In the 40, west of Tanner's engine-shaft, the lode is getting more settled since it has left the flooran. It is about 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of copper ore, munde, and peach, and letting out more water than for some time past, a very kindly lode. The 30 cross-cut south, on the cross-course, is in a good channel of ground, and we are making favourable progress towards the lode seen in the eastern pits at surface. In a winze sinking in the bottom of the 30, east of the middle shaft, the lode is about 4 ft. wide, and worth 1 1/2 ton of copper ore per fathom, with stones of blende. In a stope in the bottom of the 18, west of Middle shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and is worth for blende full 1 1/2 ton per fm., and good stones of copper ore. In Street's shaft, sinking below the 20, the lode is 8 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore and a good looking spar, with a large quantity of munde, a very kindly lode, and from its appearance we think we shall have an improvement shortly. Our engine and pitwork are working well, and all operations are pushed on with speed.

BURROW AND BURSON.—J. Christophers, J. Mayne, Oct. 30: The driving of the lode west, in the 62, is being continued with all force, but we do not find the lode in a settled state yet west of the cross-course. The eastern end in this level is also being continued, and we find the lode somewhat larger—say, about 2 ft.—with spots of ore, but nothing to value. We are still clearing the 50 going west, but the stuff coming from the back does not appear so good as last week. The rise in the back of the 30 since our last report has been held to Tonkin's shaft; the lode is about 4 ft. big, but not to value. The tribute pitches have improved in appearance, and altogether looking better. Our pitwork and machinery are in good condition, and working very satisfactorily.

CAERNON.—F. Hodge, Sept. 29: There is no change worthy of notice this week. The bargains continue to yield their usual quantity of ores, and fair progress is being made. Saturday next being our setting and pay day I will furnish you with a full report.

CAPPAUGH.—W. Thomas, Oct. 25: The 31st shaft is sunk under the 115 fm. level 5 fms. 5 in., and is being sunk with 12 men, 12 ft. long, at 18l. per fathom. The lode (I have just examined it) improves in sinking, and there is every indication of the lode being of the richest quality, and the most valuable. The shaft with the lode is of the most kindly character I have yet seen in the shaft for the production of copper ore—in fact, our prospects in sinking are good. East of the shaft we have discovered a flookan vein containing rich ore; this is important, as it will greatly facilitate the driving of the 115 east of shaft. There is also every appearance of numerous diagonal veins of rich ore uniting with the flookan going east. In the 104 fm. level west we have a most promising end, and the indications warrant the expectation of our being just on the top of a course of ore, there being special ore, soft quartz, &c., in the bottom of the lode; this end is, without a doubt, lead to important results. The rapid development of the mine in length and depth would be the surest and most economical way of making profits. The machinery at surface and underground is in perfect order. The schooner Oynx sailed yesterday for Swansea with copper ore.

CARN CAMBORNE.—G. Rowe, W. Penberthy, Oct. 25: The lode in the winze sinking below the 96 is worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the same level (the 95) is worth 40l. per fathom. The lode in the stope in back of the 95 is worth 15l. per fathom.

CARRINE AND JANE.—G. Williams, Oct. 30: Penrhynendraith: Since my last report we have a good change in the 80, as the water is increasing every day, and the lode is

Improved for tin; this end is looking very well, and promises to further improve. Our other outwork bargains continue without particular change for remarking on. There are employed on outwork this week 121 men and boys; tribute, 40; surface, 40; total, 210 men and boys.

— **TELEGRAM FROM THE PURSER:** The 220, west of Blewitt's, has considerably improved, worth for tin 30, per fathom.

CWM DWYFOR.—T. Collier, Oct. 30: I think the sink deep enough now to meet the 10 m. level, and shall, therefore, stop the sinking and put the men to work on the old men's lead shaft, from which I hope soon to get up a good quantity of lead. We can also begin stopping the lead east and west from the sink as soon as it is thought desirable to keep the crushing-machine going; this work, for 6 or 8 fms. in depth, will turn out a large quantity of ore. We shall now also commence driving east on the lode intersected in the south cross-cut. The east stop is still carrying good lead and copper, and the surface cross-cut into the old men's workings is producing splendid stones of copper from and leading into one of their workings on a large copper lode.

CWM ELAN.—W. Goldsworthy, Oct. 25: The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing most satisfactorily with a full crew of men. In the 10, east of shaft, the lode has failed in value; still the lode has a good appearance for producing lead. Our machinery works well. I shipped to-day 10 tons of blende.

DE BROKE.—T. Hodge, Oct. 30: In the 25 east end the lode continues to be worth 12 cwt. of lead per fathom, with some good stones of yellow copper ore, which we consider a favourable indication. No other change below. We have men on the road, and some time next week we hope to commence to take out ground for wheel-park.

DEERPARK.—J. Goldsworthy, J. Bucknell, Oct. 25: In the 40, or adit level, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, quartz, mudi, &c. We have placed the men to drive in a north-westerly direction to prove the part gone off there, which we are of an opinion is the main part that has been heaved by the cross-course.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—J. Pryor: Phoenix Engine-Shaft: In the 112 yard level east the lode is looking very fairly; rich spots of lead are showing. We calculate to drive 5 yards, where the beds will dip, and therefore the incline run will be intersected, which will give us good backs, judging from appearance. We are just encouraging the men to hasten on to complete the 8 yards. In the incline we see no change to notice; more spar is showing, and the ground very congenial. — **Quaker's Shaft:** In the 112 east the lode seems quite settled, and nice mineralised stuff coming in. I am expecting every day to cut good ore. At the new lode from cross-cut the men have turned east, and we find the character of ground in every way favourable. In the 66 west the only change to notice is an increase in the spots of ore, showing the approach to the lode. — **Parry's Shaft:** The men have not done much during the past week, but are fixing a new ventilating machine, which, if successful, will assist us much; but in the 48 east we have a good course of ore of splendid character.

DUNSELY WHEAL PHENIX.—John J. Simmons, Oct. 25: During the past four weeks the whim-shaft has been sunk 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. The ground for the past few feet, sinking has been a little harder. The men have 3½ fms. to sink to complete their contract, which they will probably do in about five weeks from this time. We cannot as yet say anything about the value of the lode, but it continues to carry a regular wall, and underlies about 5 ft. in 1 m.

DYLLIFE.—E. Evans, Oct. 30: I am pleased to inform you that the mine is opening out very satisfactorily. I am very satisfied with the operations now in progress on the Dyllife lode. The 105 fms. level, east and west of cross-cut, are holding out very well, and a longer piece of ore ground has been discovered than we had in the level above. The present features of this part of the mine call for the engine-shaft to be sunk another 10 or 12 fms. as soon as possible, and also that the old engine-shaft should be put down, in order to get under the ore ground in the 25, west of cross-cut. The 45, west of cross-cut, on Esgrigal lode, has very much improved since my last report. From the present appearance of the different parts of the mine, I can conscientiously repeat what I have stated in my report to the Dyllife Lead Mining Company.

EAST BALLESWIDEN.—T. Trahair, Oct. 27: The men have not cleared the 50, but hope to do so in a short time. The lode in the 30, west of engine-shaft, is not looking so well as when last reported. The stopes in the back of the 30 are looking well. We have discovered some good tin ground in the back of the adit level that will pay well to work; I intend putting men to stop this ground at once. The stamps and machinery are all working well.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—T. Cogur, J. Betty, Oct. 29: We have much the same to report as last week. The 108, driving west of shaft, is unproductive. We intend to cross-cut through the black stone to see if the lead is making on the south side. The 108, driving east of shaft, is poor, but the ground is very congenial for lead. Stripping side of level, east of No. 2 cross-cut, is poor at present; we have cut through a large quantity of quartz and blende, good ground for mineral stripping side of level. West of west cross-cut is worth over 250, per fathom for lead. In the 98 east, driving west of shaft, we have spots of lead, but not to value. The cross-cut west of shaft at this level is worth over 150, per fathom for lead. Stripping side of level behind the 30, west of shaft, is worth 300, per fathom for lead, and 1 ton of blende. We have communicated this side stripping with the eastern end of stopes, and shall now resume driving the end of level. The stopes are producing their usual quantity of lead. The engine-house is progressing well, also the surface work and machinery.

EAST BOSCAWELL.—Oct. 27: During the past month the 150 has been driven west 3 fathoms 1 foot 3 in.; the lode is fully 2 ft. wide—a well defined and most promising looking lode, producing tin, but not to value; this level has now reached the vein of tin ground worked in the levels over, and we expect to cut tin in the end every day; the lode is set to drive, by four men, at 120, per fathom. On the side, or new lode at the 120, very little has been done during the past month, a bar of hard poor ground has crossed the end, and we have set a bargain, to two men, to break through this for 50; when this is cut through the lode will resume its former value, 150, per fathom. I am of opinion the driving here will lead to a carbon, if so, we may expect great quantities of tin from this point.

EAST DARREN.—Oct. 28: Taylor's Shaft: In the 115 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, chiefly composed of a dark clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and a little improved lead ore, yielding 10 cwt. per fathom. In the stopes over this level the lode is about 2 ft. wide, yielding 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Skinner's shaft, sinking under the 104, is going down in good ground for progress; the part of the lode in the same contains occasionally spots of lead, and this point is being urged forward with all speed. At the new engine-shaft at Bluen Cwm the water is nearly drained, when we shall resume driving. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are producing fair quantities of ore. The drawing and dressing is progressing regularly, with a good supply of water. We have to-day sampled 50 tons of silver-lead ore, for sale on Nov. 10.

EAST LLANGYNOG.—E. Pascoe, Oct. 28: Setting Report: No. 2 level to drive west of winze, by two men, at 72s. 6d. per fathom, and wheel their own stuff; the part of the lode carried is about 3 ft. wide, composed of bastard granite, gossan, spar, sulphur, and a little lead, with water issuing freely from the lode; it is a very promising lode, and indicates an improvement. No. 2, east of winze, is set to two men, at 65s. 6d. per fathom, worth 50, per fathom. No. 3 level to drive west of winze, by two men, at 50s. per fathom; the part of the lode carried is 2½ ft. wide, composed of bastard granite, lime-spar, sulphur, and a little lead, but not to value—a very kindly lode; and, judging from its present appearance, I am expecting an improvement soon. These stopes over this level are set to six men and one boy, at 4s. per fathom, worth on an average 80, 10s. per fathom. A stopes over No. 3, on the north part of the lode, is set to two men, at 50s. per fathom, worth for lead 140, per fathom. A rise over No. 3 level, on the north part of the lode, is set to two men at 37s. 6d. per fathom. We are putting up this rise in order to effect a communication with the above-named stopes, as the ore in the stopes extends east over the dead ground. The rise over No. 3 level, east of winze, on the junction of the north and south lodes, by four men, at 55s. per fathom, worth 60, per fathom. I have four men taking out lead from the bottom of No. 3 level, at 140, per fathom. The lode is set to four men, at 42s. 6d. per fathom, worth for lead 80, 10s. per fathom. The cross-cut driving south of No. 4 level is set to four men, at 100s. per fathom; this cross-cut has during the past month been extended 4 fms. through an elvan, impregnated with sulphur and spar. I am expecting to reach the south wall daily, when we shall put up a rise with all possible dispatch under the course of ore which we have driven through in No. 3, on the south part of the lode. The stopes over No. 4, on the north lode, is set to four men, at 50s. per fathom, worth for lead 120, 10s. per fathom. No. 4 level is set to four men, at 72s. 6d. per fathom; this level has been driven during the past month 6 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. through a lode about 2 ft. wide, composed of soft porphyry, quartz, sulphur, and a little lead—a beautiful lode for the production of ore. The deep adit level is set to four men, at 72s. 6d. per fathom; the character of the lode in this level is good, composed of bastard granite, lime-spar, sulphur, and blende, with water oozing out of the lode freely. The indications are most encouraging, and I hope to be able to report on something good in this level soon.

EAST WHEAL BASSET.—R. Pryor and Son, Oct. 28: There has been no note worthy change in any of the points of operation throughout this mine since our last report. Our machinery is working well, and Friday next being our pay and setting day a full report shall follow.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, Oct. 30: The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 3 ft. below the 120 m. level; lode 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin and copper ore. There is no change in the 120 cross-cut. The lode in the 120 west is worth 80, per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 120 is worth 90, per fathom. The lode in the 110 is without change. The lode in the 95 east is 2 ft. to 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin and copper 120, per fathom. In the winze below this level the lode will produce 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The stopes above the 68 is worth 80, per fathom. The stopes below the 55 is worth 120, per fathom.

EAST WHEAL SETON.—Wm. Pascoe, Henry Arthur, Oct. 30: At Cartwright's shaft, sinking below the 43, the lode is fully as well as last reported, worth 3½ tons of good ore per fathom. The winze sinking below the 18, and the 48 east end, are about the same as reported last week, also the stopes in back of the 48 m. level. In the 70 end, east from Henrietta, the lode is still in disorderly ground, but we think from its appearance it will soon be in settled ground again, when we hope the lode will improve to its former value.

EDNANT (Lead).—Thomas Owen, Oct. 28: I am glad to say that the composition of the lode presents more favourable indications than we have seen since the adit above, lode fully 6 ft. wide, with a small leader of blende on the footwall, inter-mixed with lead ore and sulphur (or mudi) abundantly throughout the full width of the lode. The men are making fair progress. I have put four men to drive west from the cross-cut 3 fms. to come under the perpendicular of the shaft, after which they shall rise to meet the shaft. As soon as this communication is effected, we will drive the deep adit level on the north lode towards the Mowdy-Gorddu boundary; the height of backs at the present end is 25 fms., and I have no doubt but there are scores of tons of ore between that end and surface. Our buildings—office, store-room, smithy, and carpenter's shops will be up in another three weeks. Everything goes on satisfactorily.

FRANCO CONSOLS.—Wm. Dudge, Oct. 28: Shallow Adit West: During the past week we have been cross-cutting through the lode, and as far as seen it is 5 ft. wide, but as yet there is no south wall in sight; it is composed chiefly of capel, spar, and tin, producing of the latter 15 lbs. to the ton of lode stuff. The pitches in the eastern part of the set are producing sufficient ore to make the tributers' wages. We have at surface and underground about 15 tons of ore broken, worth from 3s. to 4s. per ton.

FRON VELLAN.—Capt. Harper, Oct. 28: In the level driving west of deep adit the lode is 5 ft. wide, and of a most promising character, composed of carbonate of lime and spar, with a little lead ore, at present not sufficient to value; we find that as we go west the lode improves in its character, and is not so wet as it has been lately, but there is more spar in the lode than we have seen for some time, with very good spots of lead ore in it. Judging from the appearance of the ground and lode we may expect a very great change here for the better shortly. The

ground is easy for driving, and is getting more settled as we get away from the influence of the turn in the hill. The cross-cut from sump has been extended south 15 ft. in which we have met with five ribs of solid lead ore, averaging from ½ to 1 in. wide, and as we have not yet cut or met with the south part of the lode this speaks for something good, which we hope to meet with in a short time. The ground at this point is much stronger than it is in the level above; we anticipate that when we meet with the south part it will have a good lode, after which time we shall be able to put a value on it. Had those strings of lead ore been in one it would have been worth from 20 to 25 cwt. per fathom, but they must all come together at some point, where there is not the least doubt there is a good lode. The part of the lode in the intermediate level driving west of shaft, on the north branch, is about 2 ft. wide, and very promising; when we meet with this at first we thought that it was the first run that we met with in the deep adit, therefore we kept on driving for a few fathoms further, with the expectation of meeting the other run which we have in the deep adit, but, finding that we were going beyond the sump, I put the men to try on the run, back about 9 fms. from the end, which at present is worth from 12 to 15 cwt. per fathom, and on the same bearing as the one which we have sunk. This run of lead ore has dipped west about 3 ft., and the ground is very promising. I should propose keeping this level west, as it will prove the ground, and we shall be able to ventilate the deep adit by sinking or rising from one to the other; there is at present in the fore breast of the level, on the right bearing of the lode, a little lead ore, and the ground and lode are both very promising. The part of the lode in No. 2 level, west of No. 1 sump on the south part of the lode, is 2½ ft. wide, worth at present from 10 to 12 cwt. per fathom, composed of spar, with large spots, and also small strings, of lead ore; this is the run of lead ore in the old shaft at No. 1 level, where the lode was so good. Judging from the run of lead ore we shall meet with the run of lead ore that has gone down in No. 1 level, so I should like to have this point proved by two or four men. After we have cut through the lode in the bottom I should like to have two men to drive a few fathoms in the level at the western part of the set on the spar lode, and also to find the lode in the western part of the set, which I believe can be found for a very small outlay. I beg to say that there is lead in all the bargains at present, and they are looking very promising.

Oct. 29: In the cross-cut driving south of sump we met last night with another string of lead ore and spar, fully 1½ in. wide, worth for lead ore from 8 to 10 cwt. per fathom—the best that we have seen in this cross-cut; we have not yet cut the south part of the lode, but, judging from the appearance, we cannot be far from it. This is the sixth string that we have met with in driving 18 ft. All other parts of the mine are much the same as when last reported.

FURZE HILL.—W. Dudge, Oct. 30: No. 1, North Lode: The communication from the midway level to Bell shaft is very nearly completed; we can see light ahead at the shaft. The stopes in the back of the 54 are worth 40, per fathom; price for stopping, 60s. Middle Lode: In the 40 west the lode is at present disordered by a small elvan course, but I have no doubt it will improve again shortly. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 60, 10s. per fathom; price for stopping, 30s. The lode in the winze sinking below the 20, for ventilation, is 8 in. wide, worth 30, 10s. per fathom, looking kindly for an improvement. We are clearing and securing the adit on this lode, by two men. At surface we are busily engaged in erecting another set of stamps, and expect to get them completed in the course of a fortnight or three weeks from this date. We are also calculating another parcel of tin, which will be ready for market in the early part of next month.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, Oct. 25: The lode in the 105 fathom level, east of King's engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, producing capels and mudi, with good stones of ore. The lode in the 95 fms. level east is without change, yielding occasional stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 82 fms. level is worth 100, per fathom. The lodes in the back of the 95 fms. level, in No. 1 and No. 2 stopes, are worth 150, and 180, per fathom respectively. The lode in the rise in the back of the 70 fms. level is worth 180, per fathom. The stopes in the back of the same level is worth 140, per fathom. All other points are without change. — **Great East Lode:** A. D. G. L. Edwards, Oct. 30: The Great East Lode is now up about 2 ft. wide, and improving; we have lead in the bottom, which seems getting up into the forebreast of the level. We have driven since setting-day in its course 3 yards, and expect further improvement. At Coetia Gelynen the men are going on slowly, but, on the whole, are working well.—**Gorsedd Whim-Shaft:** The openings upon this are showing a bigger lode, of very satisfactory character.

GREAT LAXEY.—F. Redcliffe, Oct. 28: Deep Mine: The water that had accumulated in the bottom during the time of repairing the breakage of the pump-rod, which occurred on Sept. 28, and the changing a piece of rod in the shaft last week, which was found to be giving way, has prevented our doing much in the 235 during the month; the water is now again in fork, and driving north and south resumed. The 220 north is holed to the south level, out of Welsh shaft, and the men have been placed to cut a lode in the 210, Welsh shaft, which is needed; in this is completed sinking this shaft below the 220 should be forced on. The 220, driving north of Welsh shaft, is poor, so far as seen, but only a small portion of it being carried in the end. The 220, south of winze, driving towards Welsh shaft, is worth 100, per fathom, but only a part of the lode carried, and it is not so good without ore at present. The lode in the 200 north is not cut into much. The 180 and 190 fathom levels have been so thronged with stuff during the month that but little has been done in the ends; the men from these ends have been employed in cutting out the lode in the side, some distance behind the ends, where it has been of average productiveness. The lode in the 165 end has improved, now worth 70, per fathom. No. 3 stopes, in the roof of the 200, is worked to slide and finished. A new stopes, in the roof of the 165, is worth 350, per fathom.—**Dumbell's:** The 165 end north has become poor, so far as the lode is seen, and it is not so good without ore at present. The lode in the 200 north is not cut into much. The 180 and 190 fathom levels have been so thronged with stuff during the month that but little has been done in the ends; the men from these ends have been employed in cutting out the lode in the side, some distance behind the ends, where it has been of average productiveness. The lode in the 165 end has improved, now worth 70, per fathom. 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Nov. 1. 1873. |
There are twelve tribute pitches to 27 men at the usual prices. All surface opera-

tion is progressing very well. **Mitchell, Oct. 30:** We have to-day cut into another

small vein in the 90 ft. cross-cut, consisting of sulphur, blende, and spots of

pyrite, which so far may be considered a favourable indication. All other

operations are progressing well. **Wm. Tregay, W. Pridoux, John Pope, Oct. 25:**

PEN-AN-DREA UNITED.—In the 120 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth

100 per fathom. In the 120 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth

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the lode next week. There is no material change in the lode in the 10 driving west

of the shaft. The deep adit cross-cut, driving west towards Roman lode, is much

the same as for some past.

SOUTH ROSKEAR.—John Brenton, Oct. 27: Gregory's Shaft: The men are

putting in bearers to carry drop-lift from the 80 to the 100, and completing the

footway, &c., from the 40 to the 80 fathom level. The water is drawn out 8 fms.

below the 80 fathom level, and we shall drop lift to the 100 fathom level as

quickly as possible. The men are pushing on with the skip-road at the western

whim-shaft; the road is complete to the 55, below surface.—Dunkin's Shaft: The

men are clearing the shaft in the 20, and will clear 10 fms. this week, and complete

the road to the 30. The tributaries in the 20 and 30, east of Vivian's shaft, are send-

ing up tinstuff which is good work for tin, the produce of which will be sent by

next letter. The tributaries in the 50 are also breaking good work, and we expect to

draw the first journey of work from there next week. We expect to complete the

erection of the 28-in. winding-engine by the end of next week, and we shall try to

get shaft tackle and pulley-stall erected by that time, so as to commence clearing

the levels and open up tin ground, &c., as quickly as possible. The two burn-

ing-ovens will be completed by the end of this week, and we shall light fires and com-

mence burning tin next week. All the work and erections on the mine are being

pressed forward.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—William Vivian, Oct. 30: At the 48 driving on Wheel

Rock lode, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin.

At the 38 driving east of the cross-cut, the lode is worth 8 per fathom. In ditto,

driving west, the lode is worth 8 per fathom. The stops in the back of the 38

are worth 7 per fathom. There is no change to notice in the tribute ground at

the 38 since last week. Our returns of tin will shortly be on the increase, as we

now have full supply of water on our stamps. We shall have about 2 tons of tin

to sell in 10 or 12 days from this time.

ST. DENNIS CONSOLS.—Thos. Parkyn, Oct. 30: South Lode: This lode still

continues as reported last week, and we are raising very good work for tin. I

have nothing new to report.

STIPERSTONES CONSOLS.—J. Hallimore, J. Wardman, Oct. 28: The sump

has now been sunk 7 fms. 2 ft., and the lode is 6 ft. wide, holding out great pro-

mise of proving productive in depth. In the squiller level the ground in the pre-

sented is easy, and in the last few feet we have met with a branch of sulphate of

barytes. The ground in the Pithole Quarry level is very hard, but the rock is

very congenial for the production of ore. In the Hinthymund level we have again

found the lode; it is composed of manganese and lime-spar, and is very promising

in appearance.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—R. Pryor, Wm. Bawden, T. Richards, Oct. 28: The

lode in the 120, driving west of Savell's engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth

8 per fathom. There is no change in the lode in this level driving east of shaft.

In the 110, west of shaft, the lode is worth 10 per fathom. The lode in No. 2

winze in the bottom of this level is worth 10 per fathom, with a good

pears. The lode in the 110, driving east of shaft, is worth 10 per fathom, with a

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pears. The lode in the 110, driving east of shaft, is worth 10 per fathom, with a

WEST GODOLPHIN.—J. Pope, jun., Oct. 29: There is no change worthy of

remark since my last report. I will forward full report in time for the general

meeting, on Nov. 11.

WEST GREAT CONSOLS.—R. Pryor, Henry Vial, Oct. 28: We have had no

change throughout the mine to report on during the past week. The engineers

are actively engaged in heavy in our pumping-engine and boiler, and we have

permanently erected the shears.

WEST PANTY-GO.—J. Harper, Oct. 29: Saturday last was our survey day.

In the past month the driving in the 75 fm. level cross-cut north was 2 fms. 2 feet,

re let at 13 per fathom, 2 fathoms, or cut the lode in the 75 fm. level, and

the character of the ground since my last report. All other things as usual.

WEST ROSKEAR.—Thomas Glascock, Oct. 30: On Saturday last we intersected

engine lode, and cut into a rich course of tin and copper ore. We have cut across

it, and find the lode to be over 3½ ft. wide, consisting almost entirely of tin and

copper, and we can break it very fast. The lode is worth fully 50 per fathom at

present. On Monday I shall put some more men on it, and more hands for dress-

ing, as the lode returns a large quantity of ore.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, Oct. 30: The shaftmen will complete

the 46 early next week; the lode in the bottom of the said level, where we intend

to sink a winze, is worth 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. The stops in the 46

are yielding ore in fair quantities. In the 35 south, on Lawrence's lode, the end is now

worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. Other points as last reported. Next week we shall

sample 30 tons of lead ore.

WEST WHEAL GORLAND.—John Mayne, Oct. 30: South Lode: We have

commenced driving the 50 west on the lode to get under the run of tin ground

west of the shaft in the level above (42), where the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth

10 per fathom. The stop in the bottom of 42, about 20 fms. west of shaft, is

worth 14 per fathom. The stop in the bottom of the 42 east is worth 14 per

fathom. The stop in the back of the 42 east is worth 15 per fathom. The 32

driving west towards Messer's we are pleased to say is greatly improved, now worth

20 per fathom; this we look upon as an important feature, being one of the

pioneer points of the mine; should it continue it will be a valuable adjunct to the

mine.—North Lode: The 22 driving west on this lode is worth 6 per fathom.

The 22 fathom level driving east is worth 5 per fathom. The 18 fathom level

driving east is worth 5 per fathom. The stop in the back of this level is

worth 4 per fathom; stoping for 40s. per fathom, which is the price for the past

week the men were engaged dividing the shaft, putting in bed-plank, cutting plat,

&c., and the men commenced yesterday to sink the shaft on the course of the lode;

this work will be now carried on with the utmost dispatch with a full staff of men,

to get down where the old workers left off. In driving the 32 west, the men

are making fair progress in getting through the cross-course, which we think is

approaching the end of the lode, and, judging from the water which is

issuing freely therefrom, there is every probability on the other side of the cross-

course, when the lode is reached, that it will be found equally as rich as the old

workers had east of this. Should it turn out to our expectations, seeing that Chillot's

cross-course is 70 fms. ahead, which will have a material influence on it, it will be

a valuable discovery.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Oct. 24: There is but little alteration since the report

for the meeting on Thursday last. There will be nothing more of the lode seen in

the 125 fm. level some little time; it has been cut into in two places, as stated

in the report, but the water being so much, and the ground hard, we thought it

the better way to drive on further in kilas, with the hope of meeting with a

speedier and better lode, so as to let down the water to enable us to stop out the

lode that has been cut into; we think we are safe to have a good lode in this level,

what has been seen is much better than in the level over at the same distance from

shaft. We are pleased to see the lode letting out so much water, as it shows there

is a large one before us. The cutting down of Richards's shaft has been completed

to the 65, and the men have now commenced cutting ground on the top of the

new shaft for the rods in the new shaft; after that is done we shall

have to move six of the large pumps about 4 feet further down, as the shaft is

connected with the under part of the lift by a turn pump. There must be a bob

cut at the 40 fm. level, and a bob put in to carry the new rods, &c., and a skip-road

east is worth 6s. per fathom. The 140, east of Gooding's, is worth 12s. per fm. The 150, east of sump-shaft, is worth 6s. per fathom. The 160 east is worth 10s. per fathom. The 160 west is worth 7s. per fathom. The ground in the 130 cross-cut south is favourable for driving, about 6 ft. further will bring us under Hind's shaft, when we shall begin to rise to meet the sinking under the 80, which is being urged on by nine men as fast as possible.

WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES.—Oct. 29: Midway drift has been driven about 2 fms. by four men, at 6s. per fathom; average yield of ore about 10 tons per fm. No. 1 has been driven by four men about 3 fms., at 3s. 15s. per fathom; average yield of ore about 10 tons per fathom. In the rise in back of this drift the men are now engaged in stopping down the ore on the footwall part of the lode; this has been worked down about 4 fms. 3 ft. by six men on daywork, and the ground secured; this stop is yield 40 tons of ore per fathom of the best quality.—Side lode at present small. The No. 2 rise in back has been put up about 1 fm. 3 ft. by four men, at 7s. per fathom; this rise is very hard and spare for driving, and not to value at present. The No. 3 drift has been driven about 1 fm. 2 ft. by six men, at 14s. per fathom; there is a great change for the better, and to all appearances we shall soon have a large body of ore here. The No. 4 has been driven about 1 fm. 3 ft. by two men on daywork; this drift is very wet and spare for driving, but I hope soon to get into the breast of ground when we shall make better progress.

WILLOUGHBY.—H. Nottingham, Oct. 30: The 23 fm. level, driving south-west from Pyne's shaft, is looking rather better for lead, and the lode contains more of the white spar which we have accompanying the ore above, and the lode nearly double the width it was at the 13. We have communicated the winze from the 13, south of shaft, to this level, thus giving us good ventilation and better advantage for working away the ore ground below the 13. I have now set the men who were sinking said winze to drive north-west on new lode at the 23. I expect this end to improve as it nears the junction of this with Goddard's lode, seeing that the ore continues to go down in the winze sinking below the 13 at this point.

The 23, driving south from shaft, on Goddard's lode, is without change in its character, but more wet than we have before seen it. The stope south of shaft, at the 13, is worth 20 tons of lead and blende per fathom, in equal quantities. The winze below the 13, north-west of shaft, is at present suspended, having cut into some water. Now that the 23 is coming under this I expect it to drain all this water off in a short time, and so think it advisable to stop north and south of the winze till we see the results. The lode here is of the same value as last reported. We have resumed the sinking of the winze below the 13, on Goddard's lode, and find the lode worth 1 ton of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. We have dressed and on floors about 10 tons of lead and the same of blende. The 60 tons of blende just sold has all been delivered.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE—THE MELINDUR VALLEY.—This property is introduced under exceptionally favourable auspices, its merits and value being attested by some of the practical agents of the neighbouring mines, under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. It immediately adjoins the celebrated Goginan, and is surrounded by the best mines in Cardiganshire—as, for instance, Cwm Erin, Bronfford, the Darrens, and others of equal importance. Capt. Garland, manager of the Darrens, thinks that there is scarcely a mineral property in Cardiganshire more worthy of a capital, and fully believes that by careful development it will prove as rich and as remunerative as the dividend-paying mines by which it is surrounded; and this opinion is endorsed by Capt. James Paul (of the Goginan Mine), who says that, looking at the very promising character of the lodes, but yet only developed to a very small extent, he must candidly say that he considers it a very fine property—one which, when properly developed, he fully believes will prove equally as rich as its neighbours, and become a good, lasting mine. Among the other important lodes that are expected to be shortly cut, the Cwm Erin, which is believed to be intersected in the driving, from this, most important results are anticipated. During the time necessary to complete the preliminary operations a dividend of not less than 5 per cent. is guaranteed. It is seldom that a property of such a character is offered upon such favourable terms, nor one which seems to present such prospects of early success. The abridged prospectus appears in another column.

VAN CONSOLS.—The directors of this company have acted with the greatest foresight by erecting a precautionary engine at the main shaft, although it has not yet been required. Still a severe winter might, perhaps, cause the great wheel to be stopped for a few days. The mine is now getting a very extensive one, and it is a wise step to provide against any contingency. The mine is daily proving that the lead is making in the bottom levels, and it is wise to prevent the probability of the influx of water through frost. The next parcel of ore will be sampled in the next ten days.

EAST BALLESWIDEN.—It is reported that the sale of tin next week will be a considerable increase on the previous ones. This augurs well for the undertaking; and, considering the great economy in the working of the property, it promises, at no remote period, to well repay the shareholders for their venture. The ordinary hazards of mining enterprise have been considerably increased of late by the ruinous price of coal, and when we consider that there are mines in the neighbourhood of East Ballewsiden some of which consume as much as 5000l. worth of coal each year, it at once explains the reason why mines, like East Ballewsiden, worked entirely by water power are attracting the chief attention of investors. The stream of water passing through this property has been found, even in the driest months of the year, to be more than sufficient to work the stamps, pump the water from the lowest levels, and haul and dress the stuff. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the future of this mine may be looked forward to as fraught with more than the usual chances of success.

The meetings of TINCROFT and CARN BREA Companies was held yesterday, when a dividend of 6000l. (1s. per share) was declared at Tincroft, and 1000l. (1s. per share) at Carn Brea.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

WEST GREAT WORK (TIN) MINE, BREA, CORNWALL.

In 5164 Shares. 24 2s. 6d. paid.

The future prospects of this mine are first class, and shares at present price are below their intrinsic value. In fact, the deepest tin mines in Cornwall. The above property is situated in one of the richest tin districts in Cornwall, and holds out a most legitimate chance for the investment of capital. Ample machinery is erected, including pumping engine; water stamps at work. Mine now nearly half paying costs. Everything is paid for and in full working order. A valuable discovery was lately made in cutting the Trescow Moor Lode, which is worth in the aggregate 250 to 350 per fathom for tin, and two other good lodes have been cut south; all these are most important points. The mine is opening out rich, and likely soon to be in the dividend list. The mines near West Great Work are Great Work, Old Godolphin, Hallamning, Retallack, Penberthy Crofts, Great Wheal Vor, and others. These properties have proved immensely profitable, and paid large dividends. Four millions (£4,000,000) worth of mineral has been raised and sold therefrom.

The following are the mines adjoining and surrounding West Great Work, which show such results:—

GODOLPHIN MINE paid £50,000 in dividends, and shares rose to £400 each.
HALLAMNING and CROFT GOTHAL paid £80,000 in dividends, shares rose to £250 each.
PENBERTHY CROFTS paid £40,000 in dividends, and shares rose to a high price.
GREAT WHEAL VOR paid £94,000 in dividends, shares once rose £40 each.
RESTALLACK paid £50,000 in dividends, and shares rose to a great price.
GREAT WORK paid £140,000 in dividends, and shares rose to £240 each.

Intending investors would do well to secure an interest in the WEST GREAT WORK MINE at their present low price. They are well worth buying. Shares must advance in price, and are likely to rise to ten times their present value. The only further outlay required is a few shillings per share to lay open the lodes already discovered and producing rich tin.

The prospects of West Great Work are quite equal to what they were in Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) some time since, and it will no doubt prove as rich a mine. West Great Work, number of shares 5754, with 24 2s. 6d. per share paid up, requiring but a small further outlay to bring the mine into a dividend state, and put shares to a high price.

WHEAL KITTY, number of shares 4265, with 25 4s. 6d. paid up; these shares are now £10 10s. to £11 each. In May, 1862, Kitty shares were 25s. each, with £4 16s. 6d. paid up; the mine improved and shares rose in value. In September, same year, a call of 3s. per share was made, and shares rose to £4 each. In April, 1863, a call of 1s. per share was made; this was the last call, making £5 4s. 6d. paid. Shares further advanced to £2 each; in October same year, a dividend of 5s. per share was paid, and shares rose to £2 each; in 500 or 1000 shares bought in May, 1862, at 25s. each, call 3s. and 5s., equal to 35s. per share, and price being 25s. per share seven months after, would have been a good investment. They have already paid £10 15s. 6d. per share in dividends, and shares at £10 15s. 6d. yearly.

1000 Wheal Kittys at 25s. each, in Dividends, £10 15s. 6d. per share
May, 1862 £1250
24. call, Sept., 1862 150
24. call, April, 1863 250

Outlay on 1000 shares £1650 Present total value £21,275

Here is £21,275 for an outlay of £1650. We might mention many other such instances. We name two:—

500 Tincroft bought at £13 per share in 1868 = £6,500
600 Carn Brea bought at £12 per share in 1870 = 6,000

Total £12,500
For an outlay of £12,500 (in 1868 and 1870) an investor would now be worth £21,275, exceeding the large dividend paid since.

500 Tincroft, at £44 present price £22,000
600 Carn Brea, at £55 present price 33,000

Total £55,000 (excluding dividends) for an outlay of £12,500.
N.B.—West Great Work mine may not become a Tincroft, or Carn Brea, but the prospects are equally as good as they were in Wheal Kitty.

For full particulars, reports, &c., and SHARES, apply to GOULD SHARP and CO., 35, Poultry, London, E.C.

Messrs. MASON, SONS, AND KNIGHT,
18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MINING AGENTS AND FINANCIERS.
Mining Business of every description transacted.
AUCTION SALES conducted at inclusive charges, any distance from town.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, OCT. 31, 1873.

COPPER.				IRON.			
Best selected.	p. ton	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Bars Welsh, in London	12 7	6-12	0 0
Tough cake and tile.	93	0	0-95	Do., to arrive	12	5	0
Sheeting & sheets.	99	0	0-105	Nail rods	12	15	0-13
Bottoms	103	0	0-105	Staffs, in London	13	5	0-14
Old	85	0	0-105	Hoops	14	10	0-16
Burra Burra	92	10	0-93	Bars	13	10	0-15
Wire	0	1	0-10	Hoops	13	10	0-16
Tubes	0	1	0-10	Sheets, single, & plates	10	16	0-18
BRASS.				Pig No. 1, in Wales	5	0	6-10
Sheets	10d.-11d.			Refined metal, ditto	7	0	8-10
Wire	10 1/2 d.-11 1/2 d.			Bars, common, ditto	11	5	11-10
Tubes	11 1/2 d.-11 3/4 d.			Do., mangle, Tynes & Co.	24	0	11-15
Yellow metal sheeting	9d.-9 1/2 d.			Do., railway, in Wales	10	0	11-15
Sheets	8 1/2 d.-9d.			Do., Swed., in London	15	0	11-15
SPELTHER.				To arrive	30	10	21-10
Foreign on the spot.	27	10	0-28	Pig No. 1, in Clyde	5	0	7-10
" to arrive	—	—	—	Do., f.o.b. Tyne & Co.	4	10	5-10
ZINC.				Do., Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	—	—	—
In sheets	33	0	0-34	Railway chairs	5	0	6-10
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	18	18	0-—	" spikes	12	10	0-14
TIN.				Indian Charcoal	10	0	12-10
English blocks	£124	0	0-125	Swed., in STEEL.	—	—	—
Do., bars (in bris.)	125	0	0-125	Ditto (rolled)	21	0	21-10
Do., refined	126	0	—	Ditto (hammered)	—	—	—
Banca	126	0	0-124	Ditto, in fagots	—	—	—
Straits	122	0	0-123	English, spring	25	0	—
TIN-PLATES.				LEAD.			
10 Charcoal, 1st qua.	£12	16	0-18	English Pig, com.	24	0	—
IX Do., 1st quality	2	2	0-2	Ditto, L.B.	24	5	—
IX Do., 2d quality	1	14	0-18	Ditto, W.B.	25	0	—
IX Do., 3d quality	1	0	2-2	Ditto, sheet	0	25	0-10
IX Coke	1	9	0-12	Ditto, red lead	35	0	—
IX Ditto	1	15	0-18	Ditto, white	30	0	32-10
Canna plates, p. ton.	22	0	0-23	Ditto, patent shot	27	0	—
Ditto, at works	21	10	0-22	Spanish	32	15	0-—
At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.				Add 6s. for each X.			
Tinne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.							

REMARKS.—The events of the week have been of an unimportant character, and only very slight changes have occurred in the position of metals generally. A little relief was experienced by no further advance taking place in the Bank rate; at the same time, the natural result of a dear and tight money market is to limit business very considerably, and as the autumn shipments are now pretty well completed it is most likely we shall have a very quiet time for the remainder of the year. Prices in some instances will, no doubt, droop, but no material decline is anticipated. This, however, will be governed to a very great extent by the future course of the money market, and by the advices which we may receive from the Continent and America. As regards trade here, it is apparently in a sound and satisfactory condition, but should panic fears for money ensue it is difficult to foresee what might take place hereafter.

COPPER.—The tone of the market has been very quiet generally throughout the week, and the business done has been limited. The market opened quiet on Monday, quotations being almost nominal. On Tuesday a telegram was received from Chili advising charters for the last half of September of 3000 tons—1500 tons bars and ingots, and 700 tons ore and regulus for England, and 800 tons fine for the Continent. The stock on the coast showed a reduction, and amounted at the close of the telegram to 4850 tons. The corresponding loss in the last week was 1455 tons, and the stock on the coast 5250 tons. The following is a report of the Swansea Ticketing, held on Tuesday, 28th ult.:—1117 tons of ore of 21 cwt., of an average of 15 1/2 per cent., were sold at an average price of 15s. 4 1/2 d. per unit, and Capores at 16s. 6d. The foregoing large charters and sales of ore at somewhat lower prices did not appear seriously to affect the value of Chili bars on the market. After the announcement of the charters and sales there were buyers of g.o.b. at 82s., and a small parcel of Wallaroo was sold at 93s. cash. On Wednesday business was done to a limited extent in g.o.b. at 83s. cash and 85s. three months. "T. A. Edwards" also realised 83s. cash, and Barra 92s. English tough quoted at 92s. to 94s.; best selected, 95s. to 96s.; manufactured, 4 by 4, about 100s. The limited character of the transactions up to Thursday last is in some measure accounted for by the desire of operators to wait until after the breaking up of the Bank Holiday. The announcement of no alteration in Bank rate imparted firmness to the market, and a rather more extensive demand followed at somewhat higher prices. Nearly 400 tons Chili has changed hands; "Walker" at 87s. cash, Urmeneta, 52s. 10s. g.o.b., 83s. and 85s. 10s. all cash; 55s. g.o.b. two months and three months prompt; Wallaroo, 94s. cash. To-day the market is quiet at former quotations. Looking at the future of this market it seems probable that it will be materially influenced by the future course of the money market. Should money continue dear, it is not expected that there will be any important fall in the value of copper. Purchases will continue to be limited to the supply of urgent requirements, but looking at what is believed to be the condition of smelters with reference to stocks of raw material, and that of dealers in regard to manufactured, and bearing in mind that copper is held firmly, it is thought that in the event of cheaper money an advance in the copper market may be expected.

IRON.—The report from South Wales is hardly so satisfactory as it has been. There is no very material change in the present position of the market, but the future prospects are beginning to define themselves in a manner not to be altogether desired. The near approach of winter is very discernible, and before very long shipments to the Northern ports will cease—so soon as the work now on hand for Russia and other countries situated in Northern latitudes shall have been brought to a close for the season. What will be the position of the rail mills which have hitherto been kept in full employ in the completion of orders for this quarter of the globe? Fresh contracts are not being passed to any extent, and while it is a source of congratulation that up to the present time there has been a sufficiency of work to furnish very general employment, it cannot but be a source of some anxiety that the channels of supply are about to close, and that fresh ones in proportion are not opening. So far as America is concerned, business with the United States may be said not only to be at a very low ebb, but to have ceased almost altogether, and the prospect of resuscitation appears very remote. If the course of the present quietude be asked, there is no reply to the often reiterated answer, that in the face of the high prices for fuel and labour, it is impossible to submit to lower quotations, and that until quotations are reduced, and that materially, it is impossible for buyers to give out their orders to any extent. New projects are shelved—extensions and improvements are postponed in consequence of high price, and only absolutely necessary repairs are contemplated, and the most limited orders given out. So far as it is possible to form any opinion from the present aspect of the market, the probability of lower prices is increasingly remote, and the necessity for the maintenance of existing prices, if not for a yet further advance, is becoming increasingly apparent. It is beyond all question that the cost of production is out of all proportion with even the high prices which are current. There are certain works more favourably circumstanced than others as regards concentration of material and proprietorship; but even where coal, and iron and lime, and plant, are all found on one estate, and all held as one freehold, the margin of profit upon the working is by no means large.

The local trade in the North of England is by no means brisk, but the market is supported by shipments of pigs to Scotland, and the continental demand is pretty now fair. There is, however, no change of importance to record. No. 1 pig iron is quoted 107s. 6d.; No. 3, 97s. 6d.; and No. 4, 91s. The demand for finished iron is dull, and unless there is a very rapid improvement in this respect it is expected that some of the works will follow the example of one or two which have already closed owing to insufficiency of employment. Rails of heavy section are not readily saleable at 11s. to 11 1/2 10s. Plates are quoted 13s., and puddled bars 8s. Efforts are being made to increase the output of coal, and to this end enlarged accommodation for the collier is being provided. This course may eventuate in the reduction of the price of coal, and until this is effected the price of iron in the North will be maintained, and cannot be brought lower. The Scotch pig-iron market opened on Monday at prices scarcely so firm as the closing quotations of last week. Business was done at 113s. down to 112s. 6d. At the close there were buyers at 112s. 3d. On Tuesday the depression was continued, and transactions were reported as low as 110s. 9d., but at the close buyers were unable to effect purchases at this price. Wednesday witnessed no improvement. Transactions took place at 110s. 3d. down to 109s. At the close, however, buyers were prepared to give 109s. 9d. On Thursday the market showed an improvement; opening at 109s. 3d. it advanced during the day to 113s. 9d., and closed at 110s. 6d. buyers. To-day the market has been quiet. It opened at 110s. 3d., dropped to 109s. 6d. during the day, and closed at 110s.

The price of makers' iron does not show much alteration, but the tendency is rather towards lower quotations. The reports from Middlesbrough continue large, and show an increase of 14,000 tons over last year at this time; but although No. 3 pig-iron has been largely imported, it is difficult to obtain, while No. 1 of the superior makes is more readily obtainable.

Week ending Oct. 26, 1873 Tons 13,916
Week ending Oct. 25, 1873 Tons 11,435

Decrease Tons 2,481
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1872 Tons 215,252

LEAD.—This metal has been firm throughout the week. Good soft English pig is still worth 24s. to 24 1/2 5s.

SPELTHER.—Silesian has realised 27s. 15s.; V and S at output, 28s.

QUICKSILVER.—At the beginning of the week a small quantity for home consumption was disposed of at 18s. per flask, and since then the price has advanced to 18 guineas.

TIN.—During the early part of this week the market showed a downward tendency. Straits tin on Monday was offered at 122 1/2 10s. and Banca 123s. cash, and a small parcel of Straits, November shipment by steamer, was sold at 121 1/2 10s. Tuesday's market was irregular. The business done was of no importance, and the prices variable. English ingots were quoted 125s. On Wednesday no sales transpired—Straits quoted 121 1/2 10s. On Thursday business was done at 121 1/2 10s. and 6 tons at 130s.; 250 bags of Peruvian

tin were offered at public auction, out of which 267, containing from 54 to 72 per cent. of tin, were sold at 53s. to 68s. The deliveries in Holland and England for the past month of foreign tin are estimated at about 1300 tons.

TIN-PLATES continue dull of sale, and the tendency is to yet lower prices. There are still, however, sufficient orders on hand to keep the works in fair employ.

COPPER.—Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—We note a sale of 684 tons low produce Chili ore in Liverpool at 15s. per unit, which figure only is now bid for regulus, but holders demand 8d. to 1s. per unit more. Bars have declined during the week about 20s. per ton; the quantity offering, however, at this price is not large, and whereas buyers seem inclined to purchase freely at the present price there is not much obtainable even at the highest quotations on our list. Rolled bars and best brands are exceedingly scarce, and command prices above the usual proportion for such sorts. Sales, from and including Friday last, amount to only 1000 tons; 225 tons thereof Lota, at 84s. 10s. down to 83s. 10s. cash, amount to 85s. 5s. with two months' prompt; 325 tons Urmeneta at 84s. 10s. to 85s. cash, 25 tons at 85s. one month; 50 tons of Urmeneta and or g.o.b. at 83s. cash, and 25 tons at 85s., with eight to twelve weeks' prompt; 75 tons good marks, at 83s. cash, and 50 best at 85s. and 87s. cash. At the close the market had rather a more depressed tone, with a good enquiry at the lowest valuations, sellers scarce at 10s. to 20s. advance thereon. In Australian there have been neither buyers nor sellers at present, except at variations too wide to permit of business. We note only 100 Wal-laroo at 94s. 10s. cash, 40 at 93s., then 75 at 94s. cash, and 25 at 93s. 10s. only 100 Wal-laroo in December or January next at sellers' option; also 20 tons Barra at 92s. cash. English is quiet, and though consumers will not purchase at present rates, yet smelters are unwilling to make the concessions required, having sufficient orders for their brands to render them tolerably independent of orders for a few weeks for this sort. In foreign there has been less activity during the last few days, and prices show a decline of about 3s. per cwt. Straits has during buyers, chiefly for forward delivery, the business for the week being as follows:—46 tons, 120s. 120s. cash; 30 tons, 120s., to arrive per November steamer; and 30 tons, 120s. to 120s., for delivery November to January next. Of Banca, 7 tons sold at 11 1/2 10s. Dutch warrants; and 10 tons, 123s. 6d., usual cash terms. The deliveries for the month of this description have been large, and it is thought that a good quantity of foreign has also been taken from the London stock.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—At the Swansea Ticketing of 1117 tons realised an average price of 15s. 4d. per unit for an average produce of 15 1/2 per cent., Cape ores of 31 1/2 fetching 16s. 6d. per unit. A cargo of ores sold in Liverpool at 16s. per unit. The improvement noticed at the close of our last circular, on 23rd inst., continued for several days, with sales of about 200 tons of bars up to 94s. Lota, 84s. 10s. to 85s. 10s. ordinary and picked brands Wallaroo, 135 tons sold at 92s. 10s. to 94s. 10s. The market then became quiet, pending the West Coast telegram, which came to hand on Tuesday last, advising charters for the second half of September as equal to 3000 tons in pure copper, (the proportion of 700 tons fine of furnace material, to 2300 tons pure copper, in 8000 tons of the latter being for the Continent). This news produced an advance effect, coming upon a market especially sensitive to outward causes, and of itself of no special significance, and prices gave way 20s. to 30s. per unit, bars selling down to 82s. 10s. for ordinary brands, and Barra to 92s. There was a steady feeling at the close, the bid being no alteration in the Bank rate, and prices are 10s. dearer. In English prices have been fairly maintained, partly from the stock in second hands being unusually small. Smelters are full of manufactured work for some weeks to come, and there seems to be a steady consumption demand going on all round.

The settlement of the fortnightly account commenced in the middle of the week, and thus occupied the chief attention of the dealers in the MINING SHARE MARKET since our last, but business generally does not improve, and with few exceptions quotations are merely nominal. The most prominent mines for the week have been Brea, Wheal Grenville, Penstruthal, Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, East Van, South Roman Gravels, Hington Down, Prince of Wales, Old Trebuzett preference, Pennerley, Van Consols, and a few others. Wheal Grenville have been in good request at an advance of 5s. to 6s. In the 150 cross-cut, on the South Condurrow lode, an improvement has taken place to 35s. per fathom. This is 10 fms. behind the 140 end, where the lode is now worth 60s. per fathom. Carn Brea, 67s. to 70s.; at the meeting, held on the mine yesterday, a dividend of 10000l. (1s. per share) was declared. East Basset, 12s. to 15s.

Dolcoath, 49s. to 51s.; at the meeting, held on the mine, the accounts showed a profit on the quarter's working of 21867l., and a dividend of 10s. per share (248s.) was declared, leaving 87l. in hand. The costs charged to Oct. 4 were 15,404l., including merchants' bills 4682l. The tin sold—249 tons—realised 17,569l. The mine, it was reported, was in excellent condition, though the high prices of materials and labour had affected the dividend. The 314 east is worth 50s. per fathom on the south part of the lode, the richest part standing to the north. The winze under the 302 fm. level, 15 fms. in advance of the 314 end, is worth 150s. per fm. The winze under the 302, 5 fms. east of engine-shaft, has been holed to the 314, and in cutting into the north part of the lode it was found to be worth 200s. per fathom. Bog, 12s. to 12s.; East Lovell, 11s. to 12s.; Great Laxey, 14s. to 14s.; Great Wheal Vor, 23s. to 34s.; Hington Down, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 25s. to 30s.

Wheal Basset, 25s. to 30s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit on 12 weeks' working of 1337l., and a balance against the adventurers to the end of June of 1988l. The costs were 4732l.; merchants' bills, 1482l. The sales were—Copper ore, 1454s.; tin, 70 tons, 1454s. The mine is reported as looking well, and an improvement has taken place in the 100 fm. level. Prince of Wales, 4s. to 5s. North Roskear, 3s. to 4s.; at the four-monthly meeting the accounts showed a debit balance of 4402l., and a call of 12 10s. per share (655ths) was made. The agent hopes that in the next four months the returns will increase. Bookhope Valley, 13s. to 13s.; South Carn Brea, 23s. to 34s.; South Condurrow, 12s. to 13s.; Tankerville, 11s. to 11s.; Tincroft, 44s. to 46s.; the meeting was held on the mine yesterday, when a dividend of 6000l. (1s. per share) was declared. Van, 35s. to 37s. Van Consols, 4s. to 4 1/2 s.; the lode in the winze sinking under the 60 fm. level is worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. West Tankerville, 3s. to 3s. 6d.

Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 20s. to 22s.; this mine is looking well, and it is hoped will enter the Dividend List again next year, the next sale of tin for the four months

Richmond Consolidated, 64 to 65; the weekly cable is as follows:—£90,000; three furnaces; favourable charcoal contract for 18 months concluded; mine developing magnificently. As the three furnaces have lately been put into thorough repair it is most probable that the large returns of this week may be continued to the end of the year. It appears that Mr. Probert had returned to the mine, and his name attached to the statement that it was "opening magnificently" gives it great significance. Our correspondent, "Anglo-Jonathan," is in error in supposing that the cable information which appears weekly in our columns was semi-official; it is, on the contrary, furnished direct from the office, and the estimates thus supplied have been subsequently verified. As the present satisfactory returns are wholly obtained from the three furnaces owned by the company, the hired one having been discontinued some weeks since, it does not appear that the board are fairly open to the charge of forcing the mine. The addition of 60 ft. in depth made in a few weeks exploration, all in solid ore, with no appearance of finality, must have added very largely to the former reserves. It should be borne in mind that the several locations of mine ground belonging at present to the company amount to over 3000 ft. by a breadth of 200 ft., while the portion as yet explored is understood to be only about one-tenth of that. As Mr. King's predictions are borne out so far as the explorations have been driven since the date of his report, the shareholders may be well content to rest satisfied with existing favourable results, as well as with the very promising indications for their continuance. New Pacific, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; the whole of the capital having been subscribed the company will be able to take possession at an early day.

Flagstaff, 34 to 35; it seems that the financial panic in America has rendered bullion quite unsaleable. How long this will continue it is impossible to say, but it is hoped sufficient will be sold to meet the current expenses, so that something may be got in hand before the snows fall; otherwise some difficulty may be experienced in getting through the winter, as it is now pretty well known that last winter the working, hauling, and smelting resulted in an actual loss to the company; it is understood that no attempt will be made to haul down the canyon this winter. Last Chance, 14 to 2; the lowest adit has been commenced, but it is not definitely known what time it may take to reach the vein, but it certainly cannot be completed within six months. Tecoma, 14 to 15; the advice from this mine appears to be of a more encouraging character than heretofore received. Emma, 34 to 35, and but little doing. Utah, 14 to 15; the meeting yesterday sanctioned a call of 10s. per share, to enable the manager to erect dressing-floors. A very satisfactory statement was made to the meeting by Mr. Bateman, and from his remarks and the letters received from Mr. Longmaid there appears but little doubt that when the machinery now in course of erection is at work good returns will be made.

South Aurora, 4 to 5; the report to be submitted on Wednesday states that during their short tenure of office they have devoted a great deal of time and attention to the affairs of the company, and, generally, they consider its prospects are of a hopeful character. The employment of the company's mill has been so far satisfactory that it has resulted in a profit of about 6000L, thus enabling the directors to pay an interim dividend of 2s. per share. Negotiations are on foot for crushing a further quantity of ore for the Eberhardt Company pending the completion of their mill; and negotiations are still going on in order, if possible, to find employment for the company's mill and diamond drill. Many proposals to employ the company's capital have been laid before the directors, and they have now under their serious examination propositions which, if proved to be equal to the representations made, and to the satisfaction of the directors, will produce a very important change in the value of the company's shares. The balance at the company's credit is 38,900L 3s. 11d. Eberhardt and Aurora, 34 to 44.

Colorado Terrible, 44 to 45; the position of this company has been gradually improving. They have now in Liverpool 45 tons of first-class ore, which will realise at least 4000L, and 21 tons to arrive valued at 2000L—altogether 6000L. The only advance obtained on this ore is a sum of 1300L. On Aug. 30 there remained on the dressing-floors at the mine 175 tons of second-class ore, which will all be shortly hauled to the local smelting-works, and will realise a sum of not less than 4200L, the average price paid for second-class being 24s. 6d. per ton; also of jigged mineral, 64 tons, valued at 580L. The advances received on Oct. 27 announce the payment on Oct. 8 of 38,265L by the Stewart's Reduction Company; also that the agents had in hand on Sept. 30 39,000L cash, after paying his month's expenses, and smelters' bills amounting to 24,617L, less 38,265L paid on Oct. 8 = 16,118L. The financial position summed up is as follows:—Ore in Liverpool and on the way, less advances, 4700L; value of second-class ore raised at the mine, 4580L; cash and bills in hand in Colorado, 38,641L; total, 13,144L. The only outstanding liability the company now has is the debenture debt, which is reduced to 4000L.

In the shares of the various gold-washing companies we note a steady demand for investment, and many shares are being absorbed. We see from some American papers that rain had been very general throughout California in the first week of October, and that on the 9th it was raining steadily. It is hardly to be expected that these will continue, but they will prepare the ground for the later rains, which enable the hydraulic miner to resume operations. Malpas, 14 to 15; advice to hand yesterday morning by the German steamer brings dates to Sept. 27. The wet season had fairly set in, and the mine was running full time, with a good head of water. A clean-up would be made about Nov. 1, the result of which would reach here by telegram the beginning of December. Detailed advice appears in another column. Rica, 4 to 5; the main bank has been reached, and shows 90 ft. of good gravel, with a rich stratum about 3 ft. thick on the bed rock. A run of 103 hours with a very small head of water, and mostly on waste and tailings, has produced 4475L. Malabar, 4 to 5; the works are being pushed on with all speed, and a large portion of the ditch, which will bring in 2000 in. of water in the driest seasons, has already been completed. Cedar Creek, 2 to 4; the works here are being pushed rapidly on. Yankee Tunnel and Shaft are receiving extra attention from the manager, who is urging on the work with all possible speed. Claims all ready for water.

Birdseye Creek, 24 to 3; Mr. Powers writes that he has commenced raising the shaft; this will enable him to be ready for washing, as it will no doubt be communicated by the time the rains set in. Sweetland Creek, 44 to 5; Mr. McLean writes that he is actively carrying sundry works that will be advantageous to the company when the rains commence, and that these had hitherto nearly all expenses. Blue Tent, 5 to 54; Colonel Tozer, the superintendent, writes very cheerfully on the prospects of the company for the ensuing season, and in another column we publish his report. Holcombe Valley, par to 4 prem.; Mr. Haley writes very encouragingly as to late developments, and in another column we publish his report. A telegram to hand this week at the office says that he is putting the old mill in order to commence work, and in the spring will erect the larger one, already bought by the company. Chontales, 4 to 1; the annual meeting of the company took place yesterday, and it must have been very gratifying to the shareholders to hear such a favourable account of their property from the Chairman. During 1872, the first year of the present company's existence, the working showed a loss of 2216L, whereas the last year, 1873, showed a profit of 293L, and the mines are now making a profit of 800L odd per month, with every prospect of increasing it. The Chairman entered very minutely into the capabilities of the mines under the present management, and showed that by pursuing the present system, and the exercise of a little more patience, there is every reason to expect that the shareholders will soon have substantially remunerative results. Details appear in another column.

English and Australian, 14 to 2; at Port Adelaide three furnaces were smelting, and two roasting and one refinery was at work; at Newcastle all the furnaces were engaged. At Scottish Australian the sales of coal for August amounted to 14,113 tons. Port Phillip, 4 to 44; the total gold obtained during the month ending Aug. 18 was 136 ozs., the average being 4 dwts. 63 grs.; the receipts were 4362L, and the payments 3909L, the profit being 552L; the amount divided between the two companies was 800L, of which the Port Phillip Company's proportion was 390L, the balance (410L) being carried forward to the next account.

Van, 35 to 374; the 45 is looking exceedingly well. The 60 is also opening out into rich courses of ore. The cross-cut towards the lode at the 75 is being pushed on with all speed. The returns continue as usual, and the mine, on the whole, is looking well.

Van Consols, 44 to 45; the shares are in strong demand, with an absence of sellers. Pennerley, 24 to 25; the late discoveries at Potter's Pit still show well, and have every appearance of continuing. The mine has within the last two or three weeks much improved altogether. Bog, 14 to 15; the bottom of this mine has been at last reached, as will be seen from the agent's report. Some rich stones of lead have been broken from the bottom of the mine, and this causes the agents to think that the reports of a rich course of ore at the bottom of the mine have not been exaggerated.

Perkin's Beach, 12s. to 15s.; the directors have decided upon a change of management, and if the shareholders come forward on Monday and subscribe for the preference shares there seems to be no doubt but that this really fine mine will yet turn out a success. Great West Van, 14 to 2; another 50 tons of lead were sold yesterday. Penstruthal, 14 to 15; Capt. William Teague is about to accept the management.

Subjoined are the closing prices:—Bog, 14 to 15; Carn Brea, 65 to 70; Devon Great Consols, 14 to 15 prem.; East Lovell, 11 to 12; East Van, 3 to 34; East Caradon, 14 to 15; Hingston Down, 14 to 15; Pennerley, 24 to 25; Parys Mountain, 4 to 44; Tincroft, 44 to 45; Tankerville, 104 to 11; Van, 35 to 374; Van Consols, 4 to 44; West Chiverton, 44 to 45; West Tankerville, 3 to 34; Almada, 4 to 44; Birdseye, 24 to 3; Cedar Creek, 2 to 24; Cape Copper, 254 to 264; Colorado Terrible, 4 to 44; Don Pedro, par to 4 prem.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 4 to 44; Emma, 34 to 35; Flagstaff, 34 to 35; Frontino and Bolivia, 1-10th to 3-16ths; Last Chance, 14 to 15; Malpas, 14 to 15; New Quebrada, 34 to 35; New Pacific, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; St. John del Rey, 168 to 172; Sweetland Creek, 44 to 5; Sierra Buttes, 24 to 25; San Pedro, 24 to 34; Tecoma, 14 to 15; Utah, 14 to 15; United Mexican, 14 to 15; Perkins Beach, 14 to 15; Penstruthal, 14 to 15; Great West Van, 14 to 15; Rica, 4 to 5; Blue Tent, 5 to 54; West Esclair Lie, 34 to 35.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1117 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 13,002L 18s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 99L 5s.; average produce, 154; average price per ton, 11L 12s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 168 tons 19 cwt. The following are particulars of the two last sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Over copper.
Oct. 1873	1117	99 16 0	143 0	11 12 9	15 4	76 13 4
Oct. 25	1117	99 16 0	143 0	11 12 9	15 4	76 13 4

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 2L 11s., and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. 9d. On Nov. 18 there will be offered for sale 1895 tons from Berehaven, West Canada, Union, Cape, Knockmahon, Corsica, Bampfyde, and elsewhere.

The following dividends were declared during October:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Van	0 15 0	£11,250 0 0
Tincroft	1 0 0	6,000 0 0
Roman Gravel	0 8 0	5,100 0 0
Dolcoath	0 10 0	2,148 0 0
Carn Brea	1 0 0	1,900 0 0
St. John del Rey	10 0	678 0 0
Penhalls	0 2 0	625 0 0
Richmond	0 7 6	18,500 0 0
Sierra Buttes	0 2 0	11,250 0 0
Total		£54,551 0 0

The BULKMORE MAGNETIC IRON ORE COMPANY, with a capital of 50,000L, in shares of 10L each, has been formed to purchase (for 20,000L) and develop a valuable ironstone property at Rattery, about 44 miles from Totnes, which has been very favourably reported upon by Prof. Ansted, F.R.S., and other competent inspectors. The mine is well situated, within half a mile of the railway, to which a tramway is now constructing, when it will have direct communication with Totnes, Teignmouth, Plymouth, and other ports, Totnes (which the directors will make their principal shipping port) being but six miles from the mine. There are unusual facilities for getting the ore cheaply, no steam-engine or machinery of any kind being required, and the cost of conveyance of the ore from the mine and placing it on a barge will not exceed 2s. per ton; the freight now paid to Newport is 2s. 6d. per ton. Prof. Ansted reports that the lode has been proved for a length of 500 ft., and the thickness in the workings varies from 7 to 15 ft., and the deposit has also been extensively opened by quarrying. At present from 100 to 150 tons per week are being raised, and the Professor states that as soon as the lode is reached from the level, and the mine can be as far opened out as to allow a regular stoping, there can be no reason why at least 100 tons per day should not be raised. An analysis of the ore by Mr. Riley, F.C.S., shows the ore to contain 70.92 per cent. of peroxide, or 49.65 per cent. of metallic iron, with only traces of phosphoric acid and sulphur, and no titanic acid. He considers that the cost of getting the ore and putting it on the railway should not exceed 2s. 6d. per ton, and that the further expenses to a port in South Wales should not exceed 7s. 6d. per ton more; the present value of the ore is about 25s. Mr. George Henwood reports that these mines may be made dividend-paying in less time than most mining schemes occupy in preparatory measures. Captain M. Dunn reports that the ore being compact and of uniform quality there is little or no waste in getting it, and it will no doubt fetch a high price for making first-class iron and steel. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The PANT-Y-MWYN LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 60,000L, in shares of 2L each, has been formed to purchase, for 10,000L, a valuable mineral property in Gwernaffield and Cilceen, about 1500 acres in extent, and within 24 miles of Mold. The sett, which is surrounded by some of the richest mines in the Principality, is held for 21 years, at 1-14th royalty, and the purchase includes all whins, buildings, &c., on the land, so that the outlay will be reduced to the minimum. In the Mold sett a winze now being sunk in the bottom of the adit level is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom, and going down in new ground. Capt. Wasley considers this winze of great importance, and thinks there is not the slightest doubt that they will open a splendid mine in a very short time. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the New York, Boston, and Montreal Railway Company are 1 to 14 prem. Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Leased Lines Rental Trust Bonds are 904 to 904, and the New Issue 82 to 84. Atlantic and Great Western Third Mortgage, 254 to 27; Preference Stock, 124 to 134; and the Common Stock 84 to 94. United States Rolling Stock are 204 to 214. The Eight per Cent. Western Extension Certificates of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company are 1 to 14 prem. The traffic receipts of the Erie Railway Company for seven days, to the 23d inst., amount to 548,900, or 96,600L, against 546,063, or 91,212L, for the corresponding seven days of 1872. Increase, 268,837, or 5.88L.

Messrs. C. Devaux and Co. give notice of the payment, from the 24th inst., of the dividend on the shares of the Carmaux Mines Company for the first six months of 1873, at (allowing for French tax) 29L 10s. for the nominative shares, and 28L 70s. for the shares to bearer.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains:—Original Correspondence; Rock-Borers (C. Ball and Co., G. W. Denys, W. Wasley); Coal a Dangerous Cargo (A. Vassard); Metalliferous Mines of Wales; Practical Mining—Suggestions to Agents (N. Ennor); Silver Ores, and their Modes of Reduction (W. T. Rickard); American Mining (R. Knapp); Mining in the Llanwrstid District (J. Kenrie); Mining in Cornwall—The Silver Lining behind the Cloud; Miners' Conversations, No. 11; Wheel Vincent Tin Mine; Aberystwith Silver-Lead Mining Company (G. Garland); From Velian Mine; Gawton Mine; East Van Mine, English Mining, its Present and Future; Richmond Consolidated Mining Company, &c.; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Quicksilver Extraction (H. Bankert); Virginia: its Attractions to the Capitalist and the Emigrant, No. V.—Quicksilver Mining in Peru—Excelsior, or the New Rock-Drill—Foreign Mines Reports—Australian Mines Reports—Patent Matters—Meetings of the Gauley-Kanawha Coal, Welsh Steam-Coke Collieries, Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, Linares Lead, Alamitos, Fortuna, Mellanear, Dolcoath, Wheel Basset, and Vancouver Mining and Land Companies.

In Her Majesty's Court of Probate.

TO JOSEPH TUCKFIELD, OF CALIFORNIA, MINER.

TAKE NOTICE, that a CITATION has been ISSUED, under seal of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, whereby as the Brother and surviving next of kin of RICHARD TUCKFIELD, late of the parish of Germoe, in the county of Cornwall, Farmer, deceased, you are cited, within thirty days, to cause your appearance to be entered for you in the principal Registry of that Court, and accept or refuse Letters of Administration of the unadministered personal Estate of the deceased, or show cause why the same should not be granted to Samuel Tuckfield, a lawful nephew of the deceased, and one of the persons entitled in distribution to his personal estate and effects, with an intimation that, in default of your appearance, such Letters of Administration will be granted to Samuel Tuckfield.

T. D. BOLTON, 4, Elm-court, Temple, London,
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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COLLIERIES—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.—“Constant Subscriber” (Barras).—The questions put are of such a character as to ascertain that the candidate has received a fair general education, and has also a sound acquaintance with the leading scientific principles of practical colliery operations.

SIR.—In the letter entitled *Miners' Conversations* in last week's Journal, “Agent” has given the word “fanged” as a Cornish miner's term for earned. I have an interest in the technicalities of the Cornish dialect, and not having heard this word quoted before, I would ask your Cornish correspondents to corroborate “Agent's” assertion. The *Mining Journal's* “Glossary” has fang, a niche out in the side of an adit, or shaft to serve as an air course; sometimes a main of wood pipes is denominated a fanging.—C. MINNIE.

SIR.—In the article in last week's Journal on the Mining Resources of Chili, Mr. North lays considerable emphasis on the “agitator,” “agitation,” and “agitation baths,” &c., which would infer that it is a machine of more than ordinary merit. Would some of your able correspondents kindly give a description of such machinery, stating if in use in chemical or other works in England? Such information would be greatly esteemed.—C. MINNIE.

Received.—“R. N. W.”—“Nemo”—“Subscriber” (Glasgow)—“E. N.”—“Y. Z.”—“Caution”—“E. J. B.”—“L. N.”—“J. W. C.”—“C. H.”—“Euclid” (Swansea).—Probably next week—“Shareholder” (Truro) should address his letter to the secretary.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

THE INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

The reports of the several Inspectors for 1872, just issued, are, upon the whole, more favourable than those of the preceding year; since although there has been a still further increase in the quantity of coal raised, the number of deaths in the year shows a satisfactory diminution. During 1872 about 4,000,000 tons more coal was raised than in the preceding year, the quantity being 123,393,853 tons in 1872, and 117,500,000 tons in 1871. There was no remarkable explosion during 1872, the consequence being that the average shows only one life to have been lost for each 116,409 tons of coal raised, and only one life lost for each 394 persons employed instead of one for each 354 persons employed last year. It will be seen that fewer collieries were at work in 1872 than in the preceding year—3016 against 3100—but recently the number of collieries in the market, owing to the natural desire of the proprietors of them to take advantage of the excessive price of coal, and thus obtain the highest possible amount of purchase money, has been so large that it may be anticipated that the figures for 1873 will again be as large as those for 1871. The deaths from explosions had diminished by 115 in the year, the deaths from falls remained about stationary, deaths from shaft accidents increased from 123 to 155, and those from miscellaneous accidents from 248 to 295, the aggregate result being a diminution of 15 deaths. With the new Act in operation it may be hoped that the diminution in shaft and miscellaneous accidents will be equal to that shown with respect to explosions in the present return, and all connected with colliery operations will then be entitled to the warmest congratulations. We subjoin our usual tabulated summary, which will permit of the several classes of accidents being compared:—

COAL MINES—1871.

Names of districts.	Separate accidents.				Deaths resulting.					
	Explosions of fire-damp.	Falls of roof and coal and sides of working.	In shaft.	Miscellaneous, underground and at surface.	Total.	Explosions of fire-damp.	Falls of roof and coal and sides of working.	In shaft.	Miscellaneous, underground and at surface.	Total.
Northumberland, Cumberland, & North Durham district	1	29	7	29	66	1	29	7	29	66
South Durham	2	30	5	43	80	27	30	6	43	111
North and East Lancashire	3	37	14	7	61	3	37	14	7	61
West Lancashire and North Wales	6	53	15	37	111	84	57	15	37	191
Yorkshire district	7	41	13	19	80	10	42	13	19	84
Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, & Warwick	5	31	5	15	56	42	31	5	15	93
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, & Shropshire	4	15	9	12	40	13	13	11	13	52
South Staffordshire & Worcester	6	39	9	19	73	6	40	10	28	84
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devon	5	34	14	17	70	23	35	14	17	89
South Wales district	6	59	9	22	96	47	61	9	22	139
Eastern district of Scotland	3	31	11	7	52	3	31	11	7	52
Western district of Scotland	4	27	7	3	41	10	27	7	3	51
Total	52	426	118	230	826	269	435	123	243	1075

COAL MINES—1872.

Northumberland, Cumberland, & North Durham district	2	31	12	29	74	3	33	12	29	77
South Durham	—	32	11	31	74	—	32	15	31	73
North and East Lancashire	11	49	5	13	79	41	49	5	13	118
West Lancashire and North Wales	5	44	12	23	84	5	44	12	23	89
Yorkshire district	9	43	14	30	96	15	43	14	31	133
Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, & Warwick	7	36	8	23	74	7	38	8	26	79
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, & Shropshire	10	25	6	12	53	25	25	13	13	79
South Staffordshire & Worcester	3	43	15	21	82	3	47	16	43	109
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, & Devon	6	28	9	15	58	6	29	13	15	63
South Wales district	3	72	25	43	141	13	73	25	44	155
Eastern district of Scotland	3	21	8	10	42	3	21	10	10	44
Western district of Scotland	3	21	8	6	38	3	22	9	6	40
Total	62	445	131	256	894	164	456	155	295	106

IRONSTONE MINES—1871.

Yorkshire district	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
North Staff., Cheshire, & Shrop.	1	9	2	5	17	1	11	2	5	19
South Staffordshire & Worcester	—	2	—	1	3	—	2	—	1	3
Monm., Glouc., Somerset, & Devon	—	8	—	3	11	—	8	—	3	11
South Wales district	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	2
Eastern district of Scotland	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	2	3
Western district of Scotland	—	3	5	2	10	—	3	7	2	12
Total	1	25	8	13	47	1	27	10	13	51

IRONSTONE MINES—1872.

Yorkshire district	—	3	1	—	4	—	3	1	—	4
Derby, Notts, Leic., & Warwick	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
North Staff., Cheshire, & Shrop.	—	7	4	3	14	—	7	4	3	14
South Staffordshire & Worcester	—	5	2	1	8	—	5	2	1	8
Monm., Glouc., Somerset, & Devon	—	3	1	4	8	—	3	1	4	8
South Wales district	—	2	—	2	4	—	2	—	2	4
Eastern district of Scotland	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	2	3
Western district of Scotland	—	2	7	1	10	—	2	9	1	12
Total	1	23	15	13	52	1	23	17	13	54

Referring to the use of gunpowder in collieries, the late Mr. Peter Higson remarked that the serious fatal accidents from explosion of gas in West Lancashire during the last two or three years had, before the passing of the Act of last year, caused greater supervision over the use of gunpowder, to the abuse of which many accidents in this district may be attributed, and to some extent the reduction in loss of life from explosions of gas has followed. Until some method of working coal by machines is invented and substituted for manual labour it does not seem at all probable or practical that colliers will be found to work in those mines where gunpowder is prohibited, and experience every day shows that where blasting is carried on most freely men can be found most readily to work. There

are many collieries in his district where it is perfectly safe to blast, and where explosive gas does not exist; there are others where it is found to a small extent, and others where it is made in excessive quantities: from all these the produce has to compete in the same markets, and if one is allowed to blast, and the other is prohibited, the colliery where blasting is carried on commands a superabundance of men, ensuring a cheap production of coal, whilst the other has very few men, and has to pay for them an excessive rate of wages as a substitute for powder.

He was unable to see how coal is to be worked in his district except by a proper use of gunpowder, and in extreme cases under such strict supervision as existed at a few collieries where blasting was carried on in the night, when the workpeople were out of the mine, and where two or three firemen could in the night charge the holes which had been prepared in the day by the colliers, fire the shots, and blast the coal. The recent Act which prohibits more than 4 lbs. of powder being taken into a mine by one man (by some oversight) will completely break down a system the most secure and perfect where blasting is in operation (unless immediate steps are taken to create some special provision for its maintenance), and at the same time make the liability to loss of life greater.

The following table shows, among other things, that the percentage of increase in the production of coal has somewhat decreased:—

1871.

Names of districts.	As computed by each Inspector for his own district.		Per cent. increase.	No. employed.	Tons of coal raised.	Tons of coal raised per separate fatal accident.	Tons of coal raised per life lost.	Number of collieries.
	Males employed.	Tons coal raised.						
Northumberland, Cumberland, & N. Durham	36,000	12,530,000	545	345	189,848	189,848	190	
South Durham	43,000	17,946,000	538	388	224,325	181,676	161	
North & East Lancashire	26,100	7,575,800	428	428	124,193	124,193	286	
West Lancashire and North Wales	32,218	8,775,000	290	166	79,054	45,466	186	
Yorkshire	38,600	12,801,260	482	459	160,016	152,396	422	
Derby, Notts, Leicester, & Warwick	31,051	9,252,000	554	334	185,234	99,494	200	
North Staff., Cheshire, & Shropshire	21,200	6,500,000	530	408	162,500	125,000	228	
Sth. Stafford & Worcester	31,000	10,500,000	424	369	143,835	125,000	545	
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, & Devon	26,881	7,000,000	371	292	100,000	78,652	186	
South Wales	37,960	9,120,000	385	273	95,000	65,611	280	
Totals—England & Wales	324,020	102,000,000					3684	
East Scotland	27,300	8,883,926	535	525	170,844	170,844	296	
West Scotland	19,561	6,534,365	477	383	159,862	128,616	120	
Totals, Scotland	46,861	15,418,291					416	
Totals & averages—England, Wales, Scotland	370,881	117,418,291	448	345	142,178	109,246	3100	

1872.

Northumberland, Cumberland, & N. Durham	39,000	13,010,000	527	506	175,810	168,961	201	
South Durham	45,300	17,365,000	612	581	235,067	223,013	170	
North & East Lancashire	28,957	9,363,236	367	247	120,041	80,717	324	
West Lancashire and North Wales	34,000	9,000,000	405	378	107,143	100,000	192	
Yorkshire	51,058	14,576,000	532	384	151,833	109,594	429	
Derby, Notts, Leicester, & Warwick	30,285	10,657,100	531	497	144,015	134,900	200	
North Staff., Cheshire, & Shropshire	27,753	6,327,188	524	395	119,361	83,252	235	
Sth. Stafford & Worcester	31,500	10,550,000	384	299	128,659	96,769	350	
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, & Devon	32,471	7,000,000	559	515	120,689	111,111	200	
South Wales	38,427	10,131,720	272	248	71,856	65,366	285	
Totals—England & Wales	367,440	108,010,244					2586	
East Scotland	30,000	9,046,814	714	621	215,400	205,609	226	
West Scotland	20,839	6,336,795	543	515	166,757	158,419	210	
Totals, Scotland	50,839	15,383,609					436	
Totals & averages—England, Wales, Scotland	418,279	123,393,853	468	394	138,024	116,409	3016	

The above tables really embrace all the general statistics contained in the reports, and a large amount of information as to the precise circumstances under which the several accidents happened is given in the reports for each district. As usual, the reports supply many valuable suggestions and observations of a practical character, which will be fully referred to in subsequent Journals.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON AND COAL TRADES.

Both sellers and buyers, producers and consumers, would give a great deal if any light could be thrown upon the probable demand for raw material during the next year, and the prices at which they would be safe to accept and make contracts. But everyone is ready to acknowledge that the future is veiled in uncertainty and doubt. For this reason the utmost care is taken in the making of contracts, both for iron and for coal. These trades now act and react upon each other with such unfeeling regularity that the prospects of the one can only be gauged by a consideration of the tendencies of the other. If coal exhibits a downward tendency, so also will iron, and vice versa. One thing is universally admitted—that it is the high price of coal, and that alone, which now keeps up the iron market. Pig-iron makers are themselves ready to admit that if there was any considerable fall in the price of coal they would not only be prepared, but absolutely compelled, to lower their quotations. The fact is that the demand for crude iron is much weaker than it was three months ago. There is a falling off in the animated enquiry which then prevailed on account of the operation of the new German tariff. The Baltic and other ports are being closed, and the shipping season is almost over. For home account the enquiry is more languid than usual; and, when all this is joined to the fact that there is an augmentation of production, rather than a diminution, it needs very little calculation to judge that prices are kept up by some cause external to and independent of the actual necessities of consumers. The high price of coal is the only cause to which this result can be referred. Much has been made of this consideration, but, after all is said and done, it is really the fulcrum by which all other industrial operations are moved. The paramount question, therefore, comes to be—Will coal rise or fall? To this question there are very few prepared with an answer. The coal market is as firm and unrelenting as ever it was. The extraordinary demand for manufacturing purposes combines with the advent of severe weather to maintain prices, and colliery owners do not show any disposition to abate their demands. We have heard of merchants making contracts for coke at 31s. at the ovens over the first six months of next year. At least 3s. or 4s. additional to this figure will be charged to consumers; and if one or two isolated transactions may be accepted as any guide to the general state and tendencies of the trade, we should say that the prospect of a decline in the value of coal and coke is very remote, so far as the first six months of next year are concerned. With this look-out immediately ahead, it would be unwise to reckon upon any considerable reduction in the price of iron, notwithstanding the stagnation that has overtaken the finished iron trade. So far as Cleveland is concerned there is ample reason to conclude that 90s. for No. 3 will be the lowest figure touched during the first half of 1874.

The stoppage of the supplies of Bilbao ores, consequent upon the revolution in Spain, and the limitation of the supplies of hematite from other districts by price or otherwise, have inconvenienced those makers who endeavour to produce a better quality of iron. There is every likelihood of the mines at Bilbao being locked up for a considerable length of time, and attention is, therefore, directed to the importation of better class ores from other districts. It is not at all improbable that a few months more will witness the introduction into this country of ironstone from Portugal. It is already known that there are abundant supplies of rich and pure iron ore in that country; but nothing, comparatively speaking, has yet been done for its development. Now, however, we understand that a North of England firm has commenced to prospect the locality where these ores are found, with a view to opening up a trade in their importation. Portugal is terribly deficient in railway facilities, and for that reason the gentlemen who have undertaken the work of

prospecting its mineral resources are compelled to make the journey from Lisbon to the locality where the ironstone is being worked on horseback; or to speak more correctly, by the use of mules. We are informed that specimens of the Portuguese ores already tested contain from 55 to 60 per cent. of metallic iron, is free from any excess of phosphorus or sulphur, and contains an exceptionally high proportion of manganese, which renders it highly suitable for steel-making purposes. Should it be found practicable to import this ore from Portugal as cheaply as the ore now imported from Spain, there can be no doubt that capitalists and manufacturers will give their preference to the former country, seeing that it has a Constitutional riotously affect its neighbour.

Some time ago a large deposit of iron ore was found on the borders of Warwick and Oxfordshire, and as it was discovered that it contained on analysis 42.62 per cent. of metallic iron, and 60.90 per cent. of iron, its development has been undertaken by a Midlandshire firm, who are now making contracts for supplying it to the furnaces on Tees-side. This ore can be delivered at the works in Cleveland for 17s. 6d. per ton. Steps are about to be taken to develop the rich mineral resources of the Alston Moor, near Penrith. The ore found in this district is specially suitable for steel-making, being of a kindred composition to the well-known Weardale stone used at the Tadhoe Works of the Weardale Iron and Coal Company. The Alston stone only contains on an average 50 per cent. of metallic iron, being less than the percentage contained in the Cleveland stone; but it is free from the vitiating elements contained in the cheaper stone, and is highly suitable for mixing with it to produce a superior quality of iron. It costs from 14s. to 16s. per ton, delivered at the blast-furnaces on Tees-side. The development of the Alston district has hitherto been hindered from the lack of adequate railway facilities. Some two years ago the North-Eastern Railway Company obtained powers for the construction of a branch from Alston to Weardale, but they have not yet done anything towards carrying out the scheme. It only needs the completion of that branch to open up the Alston district to the progressive influence of commerce.

Finished iron makers continue to feel the pinch of unremunerative contracts, induced by the prevailing high cost of raw material. The North Yorkshire Company, at South Stockton, have again closed their works for this reason, thereby laying idle 60 puddling furnaces and nearly 800 workmen. It is expected that one or two other firms, similarly circumstanced, will before long be compelled to follow suit. Ironmasters are, therefore, not unreasonably dissatisfied with the recent award of Mr. RUPERT KETTLE, who refused to allow the 12½ per cent. reduction of wages claimed by them; and they argue that he based his judgment altogether upon the past circumstances of the trade, without regard to its obvious prospects in the future. But it is not feared that this depression will be of long continuance, and if pig-iron and coal do not soon fall in price many buyers who are now holding off in the expectation of a fall will be compelled to enter the market and give out contracts at such prices as they can get. Shareholders in the numerous limited liability companies now formed in connection with the North of England Iron Trade, look forward with much apprehension to the declaration of the dividends. At the last half-yearly meeting the Darlington Iron Company, one of the largest firms in Great Britain, declared a dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum. But at that time the company was most advantageously placed. They had got 100,000 tons of coal at 5s. per ton, and 100,000 tons of pig-iron at 70s. per ton, when the works were transferred by Mr. BARNINGHAM, and they were thus using raw material at a cost of fully one-third below its market value. But at the next half-yearly meeting of the company, which will take place in the course of this month, it is not expected that the dividends will be more than 12½ per cent., if so much as that. On the other hand, those who are fortunate enough to hold shares in colliery undertakings are jubilant at their prospects, as well they may. It is tolerably safe to estimate the present profits of coal and coke producers, free from old contracts, at 200 to 300 per cent. The refusal of the Durham coalowners to concede the 20 per cent. advance claimed by the men has restored more confidence to this branch of the trade, although the coal miners appear determined to have their demand complied with, and are now taking steps for that purpose.

FOREIGN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

Some of the Belgian industrial companies appear to have been doing extremely well of late. The John Cockerill Company, for instance, had an active and prosperous time of it in 1872-3. The total sales of the company in 1866 amounted to 600,000; in 1870 they had risen to 720,000; and in 1872 they were further carried to 1,020,000. The high prices which have prevailed for some of the articles produced by the company had something to do with the important augmentation observable in last year's figures; nevertheless, it appears that the production was considerably increased last year. The company's making further investments of capital in its undertaking; last year the expenditure made in this way was 110,000, while in the course of the current year the capital outlay will be more than 80,000. The company provides itself to a great extent with raw materials; that, according to M. SADOIN, it has a sufficient stock of coal to last a century. The profits of the blast-furnaces have been greatly increased of late; one furnace has treated Spanish minerals from deposits owned by the company. The company's ironworks suffered, however, last year from a want of labour. Out of the 54 puddling-furnaces owned by the company only 30 were worked during the summer season. A third group of puddling-furnaces has been recently projected. Excellent results would, probably, be obtained by the use of DANKS' furnaces, which would replace puddlers by a smaller number of other workpeople; but hitherto the company does not appear to have availed itself of this important new appliance. The value of last year's production at the company's steelworks was more than 240,000. The value of the production at the construction workshops of the company was increased last year to the extent of 80,000, and their profits were doubled. The dominant pre-occupation of the management last year, notwithstanding an advance of 25 to 35 per cent. in wages, appears to have been a lack of labour; at the close of June, 1873, the company was employing a small army of 8310 workpeople, but it has been estimated that employment could have been obtained for 1500 more. The rough profits realised by the company last year amounted to 187,872, but of this amount 71,128 was applied to the redemption of capital expenditure. A sum of 17,297 was also applied to meet sundry other charges, the net divisible balance being thus finally reduced to 99,447. Out of this balance 90,000 was applied in payment of a dividend of 66 per share, 4475 was voted to the directors and commissaries, and the balance of 4972 was added to the reserve. After this addition the ordinary and special reserve funds, as well as the floating capital, will represent altogether a sum of 161,858.

There is a reverse side, however, to all this apparent prosperity. Some companies which have had to

Nov. 1. 1873.

Dahlbusch (Germany) Collieries Company, which was founded with a capital of 600,000*l.*, in shares of 15*l.* each, has called up its capital to the extent of 40 per cent., or 6*l.* per share. The dividend of the current financial year, embracing a period of nine months, is expected to be from 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* per share. The return realised is thus very handsome—somewhere about 20 per cent. per annum. The company has just decided that the number of its pits shall be increased to four by the opening out of two new pits; the company has an available fund of 100,000*l.*, so that it possesses the necessary means for carrying out the extension. The directors propose to call up 40 per cent. more of the share capital during the current year, so as to enable the company to fulfil its financial engagements towards the old company from which it originated. All these details are suggestive of energy and prosperity as well.

HEMATITE IRON ORE IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

The discovery of a lode of red hematite iron of many fathoms in this county is announced. The ore, which is mixed with manganese, at least so far as has been explored (only a shallow depth), appears to be of a very fair quality, allowing for the fact that the specimens assayed have only been surface stones. Trial pits are, however, now being sunk, and it remains to be seen whether this ore may not, after all, be only the back of a lead lode. The same lode undoubtedly does produce lead further west, but where it now appears to produce iron it is running between the Caradoc sandstones and the clay-slate, the former having been heaved into an almost vertical position. As far as can be learned, the existence of this lode has been known to people in the neighbourhood for many years; but as they sought only for lead (or copper), and probably knew nothing whatever of hematite iron, the lode was left as worthless; lately, however, we believe some specimens of the stone were shown to competent judges, who at once pronounced it red hematite iron, but no really reliable opinion can be given until a greater depth has been attained; but it is hardly likely that a great lode, nearly 25 fms. wide—it has been cross-cut about 10 fms. without any appearance of a wall on either side—will prove unproductive; whether it be lead or iron, we may congratulate the fortunate proprietors.

All this only goes to prove the justice of our remarks of a few weeks back that this and the neighbouring county only require capital to open up one of the richest metalliferous districts in England. A correspondent—"Vigil"—last week announces, on, we presume, good authority, that an effort is about to be made to draw public attention to the district by the establishment of a syndicate, by which we understand a species of Credit Foncier, and this is what is wanted. But it is to be feared that unless the landlords will throw aside their apathy (except when their own immediate interests are concerned) and will look a little further and see that improved communication, increased capital, and deeper mines means increased revenue to themselves, little or nothing can be done. Cornwall would never had been the field of mining enterprise if it were the ancestors of some of its richest and proudest families had not entered the early efforts of miners by every means in their power.

ECONOMICAL CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.—The Exhibition which will be held in Manchester by the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry of appliances for this purpose will be opened on Dec. 18. We are informed that a gentleman has placed a gold medal at the disposal of the council of the Society for the best specimen of fuel that shall come nearest to coal in its use and character, special regard being had to its cheap and rapid production.

IRON IN DEVON.—By the opening of the Devon and Somerset Railway from Taunton to Barnstaple, which takes place this day (Saturday, Nov. 1), an impetus will be given to mining in that district. Several lodes of rich red hematite iron ore have been discovered in North Devon, particularly about the Exmoor district, and the only reason for the property not being worked is the want of railway communication. The Devon and Somerset line will supply a considerable portion of the district with the required accommodation, but other railways on the light system are wanted in the Lynton and Coombmartin district.

EXPORTS OF LEAD.—The quantity of lead exported from the United Kingdom in September amounted to 3273 tons, as compared with 3934 tons in September, 1872, and 4005 tons in September, 1871. The largest share in these exports was sustained by Russia. The aggregate exports of lead for the nine months ending Sept. 30 this year were 24,286 tons, as compared with 37,952 tons in the corresponding period of 1872, and 34,583 tons in the corresponding period of 1871. In these totals Russia figured for 5629 tons, 7218 tons, and 4393 tons respectively. The decline in our lead exports this year has been shared in by almost everyone of our lead-consuming neighbours. The value of the lead exported in September was 78,812*l.*, as compared with 81,833*l.* in September, 1872, and 76,552*l.* in September, 1871; and in the nine months ending Sept. 30 this year 565,687*l.*, as compared with 740,403*l.* in the corresponding period of 1872, and 665,660*l.* in the corresponding period of 1871.

POOR COPPER ORES.—It has frequently been complained that Cornish mines fail to secure a large proportion of the profit which might readily be obtained from the working of the mines in which they are interested, owing to their systematic neglect of their poor copper ores, and those contaminated with impurities not usually met with; it is, therefore, gratifying to learn that a movement is being made to render the mine adventurers of Cornwall some assistance in this direction. It is proposed to take these poor and neglected ores from the miners, treat them, and return the miners a portion of the profits realised. Further details of the enterprise, which it is anticipated will prove highly remunerative, will be shortly ready for publication.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION ACROSS THE ANDES.—The shareholders of the Copiapo Railway Company met on Thursday, at the offices of the English secretaries, Messrs. G. A. Tinley and Co., of Liverpool. Mr. Rowe, the Chairman, gave some interesting information as to the Copiapo line and railway prospects generally in that part of South America. The Copiapo earnings for the year, owing to the decrease of the mining population and other causes, had been below the average, but the prospects were good. The parties who had obtained a concession for a railway across the American continent, including the passage of the Andes, were prosecuting that undertaking, and if the line were carried over the Andes it could terminate only at Copiapo, and would involve a tollage over the entire Copiapo line. The Chairman fully expected that the Copiapo proprietors would be able to maintain a 10 per cent. dividend. In the course of six or seven years a branch line, for the construction of which they had lent money, would revert absolutely to them. The remarks of the Chairman were received with general satisfaction.

HUNGARIAN COAL SUPPLY.—There are few countries in which the production of coal has grown so rapidly as in Austria-Hungary. In 1848 the annual out-turn was 1,877,788 tons, and at present it is about 12 times that amount. The following table shows the production and consumption for each quadrennial period from 1848 to 1871 inclusive:—

Year	Production, Tons	Consumption, Tons
1848 to 1851	7,973,648	8,087,567
1852 to 1855	14,121,326	14,239,941
1856 to 1859	22,114,874	22,182,280
1860 to 1863	33,390,964	33,288,293
1864 to 1867	41,490,292	40,253,099
1868 to 1871	66,018,071	65,945,386

These figures indicate that up to 1859 Austria consumed more coal than she produced. Since that year the production has exceeded the consumption, and at the present moment Austrian coal is finding profitable markets abroad. This is especially the case with regard to the Bohemian lignite, which, on account of its low price and good quality, is stated to be driving English coal out of Stettin, Rostock, and Hamburg markets. This coal is extensively used at Darmstadt, Frankfurt, and Heidelberg, competing there very successfully with the production of the Saar basin. Paris has received some of it—and it is regularly used for domestic purposes in Berlin, Leipzig,

and Dresden. The beds of this lignite are of considerable importance, their thickness sometimes exceeding 80 feet, and they lie at no great depth from the surface. The extension of railways is gradually bringing the Bohemian coal fields into a position of easy accessibility, and it is confidently expected that their development will soon proceed on a much greater scale than hitherto.

REVIVAL OF MINING.—We are glad to learn that the sets of New Wheal Charlotte and East Charlotte have been purchased for the purpose of re-working them. We also understand that the workings of several other mines which were stopped through the forfeiture of shares will be shortly resumed.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Oct. 30.—There is certainly a more hopeful feeling in mining circles this week than last, and so far as we can see decidedly not without justification. The discovery at Dolcoath has given a large amount of confidence to adventurers in deep mines, and will have an important effect in assisting the county to tide over the present crisis. The truth is to follow up the line of thought indicated the other day by Mr. Warrington Smyth. We do not yet know the riches of this wonderful county; its great mining industry has lived out centuries, has tided over crises almost without number, and will live for centuries more, let the drawbacks be what they may—for these drawbacks are, "One and All," no more than foresight and skill can overcome. The issue is never really doubtful; it is simply a question of time. Time just now appears to be on our side, too, in reference to the imports of tin from Australia; these are unquestionably falling off; they have been made to exert an influence which never really belonged to them, and now that the tide has begun to turn the reaction should be speedy. The belief that a recovery in the standard is not far off is every day gaining ground; but this will unquestionably be governed to some extent by the state of the money market. From one cause and another the tin market is marvellously sympathetic.

As to the drawbacks mentioned above it is perfectly clear that while there is every disposition to grapple with them, the way how to do this effectually has not yet been discovered. The great need of the day in this matter is united action; and the problem is how to effect this. One hardly hears an objection to the theory that does ought to be assessed on net profits; but nobody seems inclined to "bell the cat" by taking a stand upon it; yet facts and arguments are nowhere wanting. Is it not an anomaly, for example, that Dolcoath which made in round numbers about 3000*l.* profit in the three months should pay just a third of that amount in dues. Here one-twentieth gross comes to one-third net; and this is, perhaps, the most favourable instance at this moment to be found in the county. Then, it is estimated that the merchant's profit on every ton of mine coals is at least 5*s.* Cannot the miners do anything to help themselves in this particular? And as to the sale charges both for tin and copper they are really, from a producer's point of view, utterly indefensible. But grumbling alone will not mend matters.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Oct. 30.—During the past week there has been very little alteration in the state of trade. Iron manufacturers, as a rule, have been very busy; those engaged in the production of pig-iron have had as much as they can do to keep pace with the demand made upon their resources. Mill material, including rails, plates, and sheets is in very brisk request. During the latter part of last week there was a complete block at all the stations at London, to that the inland coal appeared almost a drug in the market. This, however, was got over in the early part of the present week, when all the coal found ready market. With regard to the reduction in the price of coal we may say that it is in every way exceptional. In one or two instances reduction may have taken place, but at nearly all the collieries prices are firmly maintained, the tendency being decidedly upwards. In Sheffield the trade is particularly quiet, in some measure owing to the high price of coal and the determination of several manufacturers only to work short time until there is a marked reduction. In South Yorkshire the Coal Trade has been fairly good, although at the close of last week there was quite a block at London, the loaded wagons standing for some time waiting—by no means healthy sign.

At Dronfield, midway between Chesterfield and Sheffield, the West Dronfield Colliery has been taken by a company. The coal being raised is the well-known Silkestone, or black shale, and of a very good quality. The purchase-money is 8500*l.* The Leicestershire colliers, after being out for nearly a fortnight, resumed work on Tuesday, the dispute as to the weighing of the coal having been adjusted.

Mr. John Knowles, of Westwood, Pendlebury, colliery proprietor, has patented an improved mode of producing the blast in cupolas and furnaces. The invention consists in using a jet of steam or superheated steam to force into the cupola or furnace the desired quantity of heated air, thereby dispensing with the expensive machinery heretofore employed.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Oct. 29.—The Warrant Market has been very quiet during the past week; the business done has not been extensive. Yesterday the tone was rather flat, and as low as 110*s.* 9*d.* was accepted, closing with buyers at that price, sellers asking 1*l.* per ton more. To-day there has been much more pressure to sell, and a large business has been done from 110*s.* down to 109*s.*, closing after numerous fluctuations at 109*s.* 6*d.*

The shipping demand continues very moderate, but the local trade is still good, and the production is by no means large. There is little alteration to report in the prices of makers' iron, but the tendency is rather downwards. No. 1 of choice brands is more easily bought; but No. 3 quality, notwithstanding the heavy importations from Middlesbrough, is still decidedly scarce.

	No. 1.	No. 3.
G. M. B., at Glasgow (deliverable alongside).....	112 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	110 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Garthsherrie ditto ditto.....	125 0	118 0
Coltness ditto ditto.....	125 0	118 0
Summerlee ditto ditto.....	123 0	115 0
Carnbroe ditto ditto.....	119 0	116 0
Monkland ditto ditto.....	115 0	112 0
Clyde ditto ditto.....	115 0	112 0
Govan, at Broomfield ditto.....	115 0	112 0
Langloan, at Glasgow ditto.....	125 0	117 0
Calder, at Port Dundas, ditto.....	125 0	118 0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan ditto.....	120 0	116 0
Eglington ditto ditto.....	119 0	116 0
Dalmellington ditto ditto.....	118 0	116 0
Carron, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto.....	120 0	—
Rhotts, at Leith ditto.....	125 0	117 6
Kinnell, at Boness ditto.....	117 6	112 6
Bar iron.....	413 0	—
Nail rods.....	13 0	—

Week ending Oct. 25, 1873.....	Tons 11,435
Week ending Oct. 26, 1872.....	13,916
Decrease.....	2,481
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1872.....	216,822
Imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—	
Week ending Oct. 26, 1872.....	Tons 1,050
Week ending Oct. 25, 1873.....	3,222
Increase.....	2,172
Total increase for 1873.....	14,217

The advance in the Bank rate, and the fact that business is getting gradually more quiet is acting on the price of warrants, as well as on makers' iron, and that is again re-acting on the malleable iron trade, so that there is now an almost absence of enquiry. Prices are, consequently, getting easier, although the mills are well employed. The shipments of finished iron last week, was very fair, and an improvement on several previous weeks, the exports including locomotives and machinery for Naples, &c., to the extent of 17,000*l.* The other shipments were of a miscellaneous nature, and include galvanised iron castings.

A number of gentlemen interested in the salvage of wrecked property assembled at the quay above the Suspension Bridge, in response to an invitation from Messrs. Wingate, Birrell, and Co., to witness a trial of the new steam-pump belonging to the Glasgow Steam-Pump and Salvage Company. The pump is calculated to discharge about

2500 gallons per minute; and this result is attained by the great velocity with which the water can be propelled through the pipes. At the trial the pipes were quite filled, and the water was thrown out a considerable distance. The pump was made by Marquis Brothers, Bon Accord Works, London-road; and the boiler, pipes, &c., by Turnbull, Grant, and Jack, Canal Basin Foundry.

In the present state of the Coal Trade—with high rates ruling—the shipments are not much under those of last year, the two weeks being—for this year 34,147 tons, against 37,190 tons in the corresponding week of 1872. This may be partially accounted for by the disposition of private consumers and manufacturers going into stock, which is keeping up the demand and also the prices. Any slackness amongst the factory firms would soon lead to accumulations at the pits, and to a consequent reduction in charges. There are also complaints of want of wagons on the various Scotch mineral lines, but this scarcity is as much the result of keeping wagons (full) at the various ports and sidings, waiting on purchasers, as any other cause.

In Ayrshire the miners are in agitation for an advance of wages; and, although the Union refused to sanction the violation of the arbitration in Mr. Watson's case, noticed last week, the miners have taken it upon themselves to strike at Stonelaw, after a similar arrangement had been entered into, and they have gone the length of lifting their grail. We expect the Union will have to interpose again, and tell the Stonelaw miners they must stand by their engagements.

A SILVER MINE ON DRESDEN.—It is stated that a number of men, under the direction of a practical engineer, are at present engaged night and day in constructing a tunnel in a hill at Bridge of Gairn, on the estate of the Marquis of Huntly, near Ballater, for the purpose of working a silver mine that exists there. Great interest attaches to the present experiments, as, if successful, they will largely benefit Ballater and the district, by giving employment to the work-people.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 30.—The Iron Trade of South Staffordshire is steady, but not buoyant either in the pig or finished departments. At the weekly meeting of ironmasters in Wolverhampton yesterday rather more enquiries were reported, but comparatively few of them resulted in actual business. The leading pig-iron makers are not seeking orders, having for the most part concluded contracts early in the quarter, in anticipation of the current production. The mills and forges are doing an average of about nine turns per week. Quotations for best brands of all-mine pig remain firm at 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton, par-mine (mixed with flue cinder) 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.*, and cinder 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Cold-blast pig is steady at the recent advance. Finished iron is quoted on the basis of 14*l.* for BBH and other leading brands of marked bars. Common bars are 12*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.* 5*s.* per ton. Sheets (single) range from 15*l.* to 16*l.* 10*s.* for ordinary, the usual extras being realised for doubles and latens. Wilden and other best charcoal sheets are firm at quarter-day's prices. The quotations for galvanised roofing-sheets are somewhat irregular this week.

Coal is firm throughout the district, without presenting any indication of an early reduction. Best thick coal is 23*s.* for house; 18*s.* for furnace, and 10*s.* for slack. Thin-measure coals, according to their quality, are in proportion to this standard. Ironstones (best natives) remain firm at 25*s.* to 26*s.* per ton.

The West Bromwich Colliery Company (Limited), which was formed in August last, and which consists of ten proprietors, will very shortly be in a position to commence operations. The estate acquired by the company comprises the Brickhouse and Great Bridge Collieries, near Great Bridge. These collieries have been water-logged for upwards of 30 years, but owing to the pumping of water out of contiguous mines—and notably out of the Black Lake and Swan Farm Collieries—the upper workings have been drained and powerful plant has been put down, with the view of freeing the lower measures. The estate covers 60 acres, and the unworked coal comprises thick coal ribs and pillars throughout the whole extent, with 20 acres of brook coal. The new mine and heathen coal, and also the ironstones, are in a virgin state. Four pairs of shafts are already sunk, and another pair will be very soon put down. It is estimated that the estate will yield at the rate of 3000 tons per week for a period of 20 years. Mr. John Field, the mining engineer of West Bromwich, who is chairman of the company, has superintended the arrangements for re-opening these important collieries.

The Walsall Wood Estate, belonging to Earl Bradford, is to be opened up for mining purposes, as also is an estate near Tanworth (comprising 1000 acres), the property of Earl Beauchamp. A pair of new shafts is about to be put down at Rumer Hill, near Stafford, by the West Cannock Colliery Company. The shafts in course of sinking by the Cannock and Wimblebury Colliery Company (Limited) near Hednesford are making steady progress. The company are turning out fire-bricks in large quantities.

The North Staffordshire iron trade is just now stimulated by the urgency needed for closing shipments to the ports of the Baltic. New orders are not very plentiful, the state of the money market having a decided tendency to restrict business. Manufacturers of second-class iron complain that, under existing conditions of production, the margin left for profit is small. In pig-iron and ironstone the business doing is only of moderate extent. The yield of both is about equal to the rate of consumption, so that there is no present accumulation of stock. The coal trade is without change.

Following the example of Messrs. Bagnall, Barker, and others, another leading South Staffordshire ironmaking firm have just completed arrangements for converting a part of their business into a limited liability company. Messrs. Philip Williams and Co., of Gospel Oak, Wednesday, and the Union Furnaces, Albion, have disposed of the latter branch of their business, together with their collieries at Deepfields, for the purpose of a new undertaking, under the title of the "Stour Valley Coal and Iron Company (Limited)." The capital, fixed at 200,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 20*l.* each, has, we believe, been privately subscribed, under the auspices of the well-known financial firm of Chadwicks, Adamson, Collier, and Co., of Manchester, whose representatives are now in Birmingham to complete the final arrangements. Of the above sum, it would appear that more than one-half has been taken up by the directors, Messrs. Thomas Vickers (chairman), of Manchester; David Chadwick, M.P. (deputy chairman), of London; James C. Stuart, of Manchester; John Whitehead, jun., of Bury; and Thomas Bingham, of London, and their friends: 50,000*l.*, or one-fourth of the purchase-money, is to be taken in paid-up shares, vested in trustees as security for a dividend of not less than 10 per cent. per annum for five years, and the remainder in money and debentures. As the proprietors declined to give any guarantee in respect of the dividend, the promoters seem to have had recourse to the French system of a purchase *en commandite*, by Mr. Thomas Bingham, one of the directors of the new concern, who thus becomes the actual vendor of the properties to the company. The purchase price, though seemingly large, is stated to be the exact amount of the valuation by Mr. G. C. Greenwell, on the basis of a profit of 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ton on the coal, and 5*s.* per ton on the iron, with the addition of an ordinary royalty of the amount of 1*s.* per ton on coal, as no royalty is payable by the company on any of the coal or ironstone. The Union Furnaces and Collieries comprise about 104 acres of freehold land, and 18 acres of freehold mines. The blast-furnaces, three in number, are capable of turning out 170 tons of pig iron weekly; but the estimate of profits is based on an average out-turn of only 110 tons each per week. The collieries connected with this portion of the property are estimated to contain 3,176,000 tons of coal, and those of the Deepfields estate, which is leasehold for 23 years, an aggregate of 357,000 tons. Between them, it is believed, these two estates may, by an expenditure of 5600*l.*, be made capable of turning out 100,000 tons of coal per annum.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Oct. 30.—At no period during the past two years has it been more difficult to give an opinion as to the prospects of the Coal Trade than at present. Unquestionably there has been a most material diminution in the demand for coal, and some kinds, especially engine and slack—except of the finest qualities—are not sought after to anything approaching the extent they were last year and within the past few months. For better sorts, there are still heavy requirements, for many large colliery owners are under contract engagements, which leave them very little to sell to ordinary customers. No production in the quoted lists has yet been made, and many proprietors still hold to the opinion that the slackness is but temporary. At the same time we have before us in the great manufacturing district of South Lancashire hosts of instances in which large employers of labour—cotton owners and others—have at length been compelled, through the scarcity and high prices of fuel, to work short time, and they are not likely to resume full work until prices are altered. The foreign demand is still great, but is beginning to fall off as the shipping season closes. It will be remembered, however, that last year this falling off was scarcely perceptible, because of the heavy home demand. Liverpool houses have during last week

been able to obtain supplies at something like 2s. 6d. per ton below the quoted rates. These, at the pit's mouth, may be stated as follows:—Slack, 11s. 6d. per ton; engine, 13s. to 15s.; house coal, 20s. to 21s.; furnace coal, 15s. to 16s.

The announcement of a reduction in coal prices at large Yorkshire collieries has caused several concerns which were being promoted in this district to come to a sudden stop, and there has been a sudden change in the value of colliery property, though of course this may be only temporary. It is certain, however, that no property in the market is in a more critical condition than this, and I heard a colliery proprietor the other day most seriously lamenting his delay in forming a "limited" liability company for the purpose of taking over his concern.

In the Iron Trade prospects continue discouraging, though prices remain steady, for with their present orders on hand makers do not care to accept fresh ones at lower prices in the present state of trade. For hematite, especially of the best description, there are extensive enquiries, the latest quotations being—best ordinary West Coast hematite, 9/; seconds, 8/ 17s. 6d.; thirds, 8/ 15s.; fourths, 6/ 10s. to 7/ 10s. Best Bessemer is selling at 9/ 15s.; seconds, 9/ 12s. 6d.; thirds, 9/ 10s. In Barrow and the neighbourhood the steelworks are being largely extended, and iron shipbuilding is brisk.

The next meeting of the Board of Examiners of Managers of Mines for West Lancashire and North Wales is to take place on Saturday, but the business, I understand, will be only of a formal character.

At Manchester a company has been formed, entitled the Stour Valley Coal and Iron Company, for purchase, by private subscription, of the old-established ironworks belonging to Messrs. Phillips, Williams, and Co., at West Bromwich, together with some Staffordshire collieries worked by the same firm.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Oct. 30.—The Coal Trade on the Tyne continues good, without change to note in prices. Some of the pits were laid off last week, and others were obliged to add to their stocks, owing to a strike of trimmers at the Northumberland Dock. The strike was for the shorter hours of labour. The Chemical Trade on the Tyne continues extremely dull, and prices are far from remunerative. It is not expected that any great improvement will take place in this important branch of business here until next spring. The cause is generally assigned to the action of middle men, who have operated largely for speculative purposes.

In South Durham the output of coal has been good of late, and there has been a plentiful supply of coke; and, on the whole, there is little doubt that manufacturing coal and coke would have been got at lower rates if the question of increased pay to the miners had not cropped up. As it is, small coals and inferior sorts can be had at lower rates, but coals of first-class character, and especially house coal, cannot be expected to be reduced in the face of winter requirements; the contrary may, indeed, be expected, as house coal is rising in the London market, which is the leading mart for it.

Great exertions continue to be made to win seams of coal at all parts of this extensive district. At the south end of Gateshead, on the old Durham turnpike-road, a shaft is going rapidly down through sandstone of the district, and it is expected to get the High Main seam by means of this shaft. It is expected that a little of this seam, which was worked generally over the district by the old men hundreds of years ago, has been left at this point owing to the occurrence of some faults. There are also other seams below it which they expect to win here, but the High Main is most valuable, and 6 ft. in thickness. In Northumberland sinking and boring are going on at many points. At Bustin, near Bolton, it is expected shortly to bore to the Shilbottle seam—a very hard coal, of excellent quality. Numbers of additional men will be wanted for these new undertakings, but so far there has been no difficulty in getting hands, the high wages paid having attracted large numbers from other branches of labour.

The Iron Trade continues in a very unsatisfactory state, buyers holding off persistently for a fall, at the same time sellers are unwilling to concede much. Stocks are increasing to some extent, but sellers still stand out for 95s. for No. 3. Some, indeed, has been got at 90s., but only in small quantities. The finished iron trade is in a very dull depressed state, as prices offered are not remunerative to makers who have to pay the present high prices for pig-iron and coke. It is probable that many of these works will be shut up shortly, unless the raw material can be got at reduced rates.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A general meeting of members will be held on Saturday in the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle. After the transaction of routine business a paper will be read by Mr. John Wallace, "On the Combustion of Coal Gas to Produce Heat." As the paper will be illustrated by some experiments with specially constructed apparatus, much interest will be taken in the paper.

PRESENTATION TO A COLLIERY MANAGER.—On Saturday a large concourse of workmen, not less than 500, assembled at the Mechanics' Institute, Blackburn Colliery, to do honour to Mr. John Croude, the resident viewer, and to present him with a substantial token of the respect and esteem with which he and his family are regarded by the workmen of the Bedlington Coal Company, and the neighbouring public in general. Mr. Croude has occupied the honourable position of resident viewer to these large collieries for the past six years, and now that he has resigned the situation, and is about to occupy the post of head viewer to the coal company formed for the working of the comparatively new field at Whitley and Monkseaton, it was felt that the opportunity was most fitting to convey to him the high respect and esteem with which he was regarded by those who so long have been under his charge. For this purpose a committee was formed, with Mr. Edward C. as secretary, and the subscriptions amounted to 511. 10s. with which sum the following articles were purchased:—A gold hunting watch for Mr. Croude, value 40/; a tea and coffee service, together with a spirit stand and a large silver salver, for Mrs. Croude; a cameo brooch, with an opal ring, for Miss Croude; as well as silver pencils for Mr. Croude's two sons. Mr. T. Lee, Blackburn Colliery, made the presentation.

NEW ROCK DRILL.—Mr. J. G. Cranston, engineer, of Newcastle, has recently patented a machine which appears to possess many advantages as a drill for use in tunnels, mines, shafts, and other places. Although the implement has not yet been brought before public notice, except for a few days at the Ulverston Industrial Exhibition, it has been subjected to a practical test in more than one mine, and its merits have been made so apparent that the machine has already been introduced into some other undertakings in the Whitehaven district. The "Cranston" rock drill—for so it is has been named—is credited with being able to perform its work with great speed and economy. It is a very compact apparatus, simple in construction, and but little liable to get out of order. The drill can be used at any angle, and can be easily and efficiently worked by an ordinary miner, besides possessing other recommendations. The result of some recent actual work is said to have been that a bed of hematite iron was perforated 54 in. in 32 minutes with a 2-in. drill—an amount of work that would have required the manual labour of three men during the whole of an eight-hour shift to have performed. In one ironstone mine in Cumberland the machine has been so successfully applied during the past five months that the contractors at their own cost have introduced a second, having the full expectation that it will pay itself in a few weeks.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 30.—New business in the Iron Trade has not yet shown any improvement, and, if anything, advices are less encouraging than they were a week ago. At some of the establishments, therefore, there are signs of work running short, and if more extensive orders do not come in shortly operations will have to be suspended at several of the rail mills. There are already a good many of the rail hands transferred to less profitable work. It is not because iron is not wanted that the transactions entered into are so few, but because prices are still too high to induce buyers to give out orders to any extent. As to the future, it can only be repeated that the cost of manufacture is too high to admit of any reduction in the quotations for finished iron, and, therefore, manufacturers adhere to their prices, and unless some material reduction be made in the cost of fuel and raw materials, which is hardly expected, buyers will have to limit their business for some time to come. Welsh makers have now to look to new sources for their contracts, as the time of year has arrived when communication with the northern ports must be suspended during the winter. Consequently, but little further business can be done with the Muscovite markets, which have for some months supplied the principal steel and iron rail orders to this district. The limited business done on American account is, therefore, felt more keenly just now than at any time in the year. Whether there will be any improvement in the American trade between this and the end of the year is quite uncertain, but it is clear that if there is not full work cannot be kept up at the rail-making establishments. The iron exports have been considerably below the average during the past week. The Rhymney Company has despatched 1090 tons of rail to Riga; Cyfarthfa 110 tons rail to Cadiz;

Dowlais 850 tons rail to New Orleans; and Llynvi 272 tons to Santos. The same dull state of things is still to be reported in the Tin-Plate Trade, and there is no prospect of improvement. The prices now obtained are even below the reduced quotations fixed at the last Quarterly Meeting. There has been a strike at the Raglan Works for some time, owing to the masters having employed a sorter contrary to the rules of the Tin-Plate Workers' Union. The masters have offered to submit the matter to arbitration, but the men have refused, on the ground that the case is so clearly against the rules of the association that no arbitration is needed. The masters urging that it is unreasonable to expect them to be bound by rules made expressly for the men has had no effect, and the prospects of a settlement of the dispute are as remote as ever.

The apprehended lock-out at the Briton Ferry Ironworks has been avoided. The agent of the Ironworkers' Association decided that the conduct of the coal discharger had rendered himself liable to a month's notice, and advised the men to withdraw the notices they had given, and the masters immediately withdrew theirs.

It is rumoured that important changes are about to be made at the Pontnewydd Iron Works, near Pontypool.

There has been a recovery of activity in the Coal Trade so far as the demand is concerned, and, as predicted last week, the slight falling off in enquiries was only temporary. Prices also are firm. The progress of the trade is, however, militated against to some extent by the scarcity of steamships, which are more suited to the over sea coal trade during the winter months. Large quantities of steam coal continue to be enquired for on account of the European, East and West Indian, African, and South American account. As is usual at this time of the year, there is increased activity in the house coal trade; the setting in of cold weather having caused a rapid increase in the trade consumption. Prices are maintained without difficulty.

WELSH STEAM COAL COLLIERIES COMPANY (Limited).—The first meeting has been regarded with considerable interest. The directors appear to have every confidence in the success of the undertaking, and it is expected that appreciable dividends will be made in the course of a short time. On the recommendation of the directors the company sanctioned the purchase of the Lower Resolven Colliery.

BRYNCAE AND CADLEY COLLIERIES COMPANY (Limited).—The subscription list for shares was closed on Saturday last for London, and on Monday for the country. At Bryncae the sinkers are daily expected to strike a splendid seam of coal. It is reported that the company has had an excellent offer for the purchase or leasing of a portion of their property.

MINING BY MACHINERY.

BY CHARLES BALL, E.C.E.

The high price of labour and the unsettled state of its market have naturally led lately to a general and increasing demand for mining machinery. Having been connected with this branch of mechanical engineering for several years, we have thought we might serve the public by giving in a concise form the principal heads of information on the subject which our experience of several years standing, both in England and on the Continent, have enabled us to bring together. The conditions of mining on the Continent, especially as regards collieries, are such that a great degree of perfection has been attained. Driving levels or adits is a common feature of continental collieries, on account of the numerous faults of the coal seams, and one colliery alone, for instance, has work enough of that kind to keep continually employed a considerable plant of rock-drilling machinery, including no less than 44 rock drills. The experience thus acquired is evidently much larger, and based on a wider basis, than any similar information gathered in England, where no plant of such magnitude is anywhere at work. Since a few years the subject of rock-boring by machinery has been under consideration. In 1870 we introduced in this country the Burleigh Drill; and after that, in 1872, the Power Jumper, both machines efficient in their time, but which we consider cannot compete with more recent systems. We will direct our attention successively to the following points:—1. The general principles of mining by machinery.—2. The drill.—3. The air compressor.—4. The explosive and the ventilation. The firing of the shots.—5. The boilers.—6. The general organisation of the work, and the removal of the rubbish.—And, lastly, estimates which will be found to meet most of the ordinary cases, either for sinking or driving.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF MINING BY MACHINERY.

The first point, and the most important, which must be kept in mind is the following:—The work to be done must be carried out, so as to facilitate the action of the machinery, and not according to the former habits and ways of the miners themselves. For instance, in driving a level or adit the miner places his holes at various angles, and in particular spots, which he chooses from his knowledge of the strata, the nature of the rock, and the very natural desire of economising his labour in putting useless holes, and his powder, by placing his shots in the most advantageous position to bring down a large burden. This entails a system of machinery, and especially of stands or carriages, which will adapt themselves to all positions, and enable the machinery to be fixed at any requisite angle, or in any desired position. However ingenious may be the contrivances which have been devised to obtain the result (and they are numerous), the continual shifting of the machine entails such a loss of time that in practice, and to our knowledge, no superior result has been obtained by rock-boring machinery than by hand labour. At the Rhos Llantwit Colliery the Burleigh drill was used under our own supervision; and although it bored the rock very successfully, the total progress per week was actually less than by hand. At the Esgrair-Hir Mines the same result took place, and we might multiply such instances. Where, on the contrary, the old habits and ways of the local miners have been discarded, and the work carried on on a rational plan, based on the known capabilities of the machine, the work has been carried on three times as quick as by hand labour, and actually in favourable cases where the general work of the colliery did not interfere with the removal of material and progress of the drift the monthly advance has been seven times that obtained by hand labour.

The next point is the cost of working mechanically or by hand. It is an opinion generally entertained, and which was our own when we began several years ago to give our attention to mechanical rock-boring, that the use of such machinery would have the natural effect of reducing the expenditure per yard or per fathom of the work done. Practice, however, has shown us in the most positive manner that there is no economy to be expected in the use of machinery except that of time. In fact, in all the cases where long drifts have been in progress for months, and even years, the expenditure is a trifle higher by machinery than by hand. In pit sinking the advantage is somewhat greater in favour of machinery, and the cost may be safely reckoned to be somewhat under that of hand labour.

The real advantage to be expected and obtained by the use of machinery is the saving of time to a very considerable extent. One machine can do the work of from 10 to 20 men, according to the hardness of the rock and other circumstances. It will, therefore, be easily understood that by carrying to the front of the heading (say) four machines, the same result will be obtained as if four times 15 or 20 men had been set to work on the same front, but the limited dimensions of the heading will only allow three or four men to work together, and therefore the machine has the superiority, and if the progress of the heading depended entirely upon the rock-boring capabilities of the machinery the progress obtained would not be only from three to seven times that realised by the men, but fifteen or twenty times as much.

The driving of a heading, however, entails several other operations—the charging, blasting, removal of rubbish, &c. On each of these operations the use of machinery has no accelerating effect, and, therefore, the increase of advance in headings is reduced to what practice has shown it to be, as we have formerly stated. A good general arrangement of the shifts, proper ways to facilitate the travel of the coxes, &c., are of great importance in securing good progress; and, finally, ventilation is a very important point when long drifts have to be carried through. Another opinion generally

accredited, and which is decidedly incorrect, is that the amount of compressed air escaping from the machines while they are working is sufficient to dispel the obnoxious fumes left by the explosion of gunpowder or dynamite. This may be the case where the machines, as aforesaid, are used according to the miner's previously acquired habits; the smaller number of shots which is thus fired per shift give the smoke the time to condense and evaporate, but when the work is conducted on the principles which we recommend the amount of firing is vastly increased, since from three to seven times more work is done, and the result is that artificial ventilation, if not absolutely necessary, is most desirable where gunpowder is used, and indispensable when dynamite and other compounds of nitro-glycerine are employed, the gases evolved by their explosion affecting the men apparently much more. We create that ventilation by a small fan placed at the entrance of the adit, and the wind sheet-iron. The men like their work much better, and, instead of being dispirited, suffering from headaches and exhaustion, they work with a better will, and the extra progress compensates for the little increase of expenditure.

These remarks, it must be understood, apply principally to the working of long shifts, adits, or drifts; of course, for a short length it is not necessary to take so much trouble.

Another point to which proper attention must be given is the following:—The machines must be kept at work as continually as possible, and, therefore, the double-shift system will be found to answer perfectly well. An abundant supply of all the necessities, such as pipping, duplicates, water for cleansing the holes, and oil, and especially drills, must be at hand. We have often seen the progress of the men in charge. If they happen to break, or do not fit the hole, or are not of the proper length, the work is stopped or impeded, and the journey from the extremity of the heading back to light and return causes incredible loss of time, and is a perfect nuisance. The holes we recommend to put are nearly all horizontal, varying between 4 and 6 ft. in length.

We will now describe the plan we generally adopt for working a drift. There are three operations to be performed—boring the holes, firing them, and removing the fallen rock. The three operations really constitute only two, the firing of the shots and the removal of the rubbish taking place almost simultaneously. The same workmen carry out the three operations. Four men are employed per shift, one of them being foreman, and the shifts are of eight hours. The position of the shot-holes being decided upon by the foreman he and the fourth man remain at the front of the heading, and the two other men take charge of the machines. These two work the machine carriage or stand, give to the holes the desired direction, work the cocks and also the machines. The two others attend to the watering of the holes and the changing of the drills. When the boring of all the holes is accomplished the standard, or carriage, is speedily rolled back to a distance sufficient to protect it from the effect of the shots, and the squad is again divided; the foreman and one of the workmen prepare the shots, while the two others lay down a sheet of iron flooring on which the rock is to fall after the explosion, and while some other holes are being charged the two men remove the broken stone and roll it away on to sideways behind the machine carriage.

Distinctions in the way of putting the holes have to be made. If the strata are flat or but slightly inclined, or if they are more or less vertical, or at a sharp angle, it is always advisable to use long shot holes; 4 ft. in very hard sandstone, 5 ft. in the ordinary rock of the coal measures, and from 6 to 7 ft. in comparatively soft rock are the length of shot holes which we have found to answer best. The first drills used must always have the bit somewhat larger than the last. All the shot holes, the total number of which generally varies between 25 and 30, must invariably be finished with drills of the same length, so that the shots are nearly all fired in the same vertical plane. By observing this condition the front of the heading remains remarkably perpendicular to its axis, and the useful effect of firing the shots is considerably enhanced; by exception, and in order to ensure a good result from the shots, we sometimes place small shot holes half length near the centre of the heading. The various conditions which recommend the use of these holes or not are so complicated that it is only by previous practice, and by seeing the rock itself, that definite advice can be given, but our men are so accustomed to this sort of work that they know perfectly well how to treat every particular case. In flat strata it may be advisable to use a large centre hole of about 4 in. diameter, and of a length equal to that of the long holes. Four small holes are generally bored around this large one, at a distance of from 6 to 8 in. These four holes being fired leave a sort of conical recess, and thereby give play to the action of the other shot holes, which enables them to carry down their burden with greater certitude and with a slightly lesser expenditure of powder. We will conclude our first chapter here, more detailed information on the different points connected with our subject being found in other parts of this paper.

(To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.)

DAVIS'S MERTHYR COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I am desired by the directors of Davis's Merthyr Colliery Company (Limited) to state, in answer to the letter in last week's Journal from Mr. Charles Hull, the London agent for Messrs. Davis and Sons, of the Merthyr Smokeless Steam Coal Collieries, that this company has not in any way interfered with the old-established and well-known private firm in whose behalf that gentleman writes. This company has purchased from Mr. William Davis (the elder brother of the head of the firm of D. Davis and Sons) his collieries, situated at Maesteg, and locally known as "Davis's Merthyr Collieries, Maesteg." Mr. Hull leaves out from our title the important word "Limited," he also omits part of the usual description or name of the collieries belonging to his principals; and the (no doubt unintentional) effect is to make the names or descriptions of the two concerns appear to be much more than they really are. As the whole of the capital of this company has been privately subscribed, and the transaction is little more than the transfer of an unlimited partnership to a limited one, there could and can be no possible object in the implied plagiarism. It is much to be regretted that the first and only intimation the directors should receive on such a subject from Messrs. D. Davis and Sons should be through your columns, and that the propriety of making a personal communication did not suggest itself to those gentlemen—at any rate, in the first instance—so that any suggestion they might have offered could have been considered.

Temporary Office, 78, Old Broad-street, Oct. 24. J. A. MATS, Sec.

NEW FUEL PATENTS.

Mr. R. J. GAY, of Blake-street, Manchester, manufacturing chemist, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuels. Coal, cinders, clinkers, and other refuse are (if necessary) pulverised, ground, and then mixed with water, creosote, or suitable form of hydrocarbon. The compound fuel thus produced may be made into blocks, balls, or otherwise, and thus be used as ordinary fuel, or as an auxiliary to ordinary fuel.

Mr. N. D. SPARTALI, of Liverpool, improvements in the preparation of and mode of consuming fuel. "I make an artificial fuel by combining with slag or metalliferous refuse (reduced to small particles) coal, coke, slack, shales, shale, pitch, tar, or hydrocarbon oil, or two or more of these substances, and I consolidate the same into blocks by moulding with pressure or otherwise."

Messrs. H. J. STEEL and R. W. GARLAND, of the Wharfedale Works, Sheffield, an improved construction of domestic stove for economising the consumption of fuel and utilising the heat thereof. This consists of a hot-air stove or grate with open fire, all the heating portions of which project into the room in place of being recessed as in an ordinary fire-place. The dome or projecting canopy consists of a double cast-iron metal casing with gills or ribs of cast-iron running through which cold air is admitted from without or from ventilators fixed in the bottom.

Mr. WM. SMITH, Waterloo-road, Dublin, civil engineer, improvements in the manufacture of peat fuel. This invention mainly consists in preparing or rendering plastic or semi-plastic peat rakings (stacking, drying, and rolling the peat being the first part of the process), the same partially dried being afterwards formed into bricks, tiles, or other shapes fit for clamping.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—At the meeting, on Monday, a paper will be read on "The Economic Uses of Blast-Furnace Slag," by Mr. Perry F. Sneyd.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for November now ready, post free, price 6d.

WALKER'S NEW STAMPS BED FOR CONCENTRATING GOLD, IRON, AND OTHER ORES.

Also, the DIRECT CENTRAL LIFT STAMP FOR CRUSHING STAMPS. Apply to J. WALKER, 19, James-street, Old-street.

THE BULKMORE MAGNETIC IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in £5000 shares of £10 each.
 Deposit £1 per share on application, and £2 per share on allotment.
 Copies of Prospectus, and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the
 Managers, Messrs. J. K. & Co., 6, Lombury, London; and the London and Provincial Bank
 (Limited), and its Branches; and of Messrs. E. Casper and Co., 40, Finsbury
 Street, London.
 All applications for shares must be made on or before Monday, the 10th
 of November next.

FINAL NOTICE.**ISLAY LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**

The Directors are PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for 1500 £1
 SHARES, 15s. paid, being the REMAINDER of the UNISSUED SHARES of
 the company. Payable, 10s. on application, and £1 on allotment.
 Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the company's offices
 from the undermentioned:
 Offices: 62, Cornhill, London, E.C.

THE MELINDUR VALLEY LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £33,000, divided into 11,000 shares of £3 each.
 Deposit on application, 10s. per share; upon allotment, 10s. per share; or the
 full amount can be paid at once, less a discount of 3s. per share.
 BANKERS—METROPOLITAN BANK (Limited), London.
 SOLICITOR—A. KERLY, Esq., 98, London Wall.
 AUDITOR—To be appointed by the Shareholders.
 TEMPORARY SECRETARY—MR. RAVENSCROFT.
 OFFICES—27 AND 29, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to purchase the titles and to continue the work-
 ing of a lead mine of proved value, and showing every indication of becoming
 a very early date.
 The property to be purchased adjoins the celebrated old Goginian Mine (which
 has returned over 25,000 tons of rich silver-lead, producing 80 tons of pure silver,
 and immediately adjacent are the following properties, all of which are well-known
 to the immense dividends they have paid, and the large prices that their shares
 have realised—

Leisure, which has paid in dividends £200,000 upon a capital of £ 7,500	
East Daren "	70,000 " " 9,600
East Erlyn "	32,000 " " 6,500
East Erlyn "	53,000 " " 50,000
South Daren "	6,750 " " 19,950

The grant is about three-quarters of a mile in extent, and contains several well-
 known lodes; only two of them have, however, been proved to any extent, and
 these are unquestionably the main ore-producing lodes of this district.

The mine is well found in machinery and plant, as per schedule attached to the
 company's prospectus.

An engine-shaft has been sunk for 14 fms. below the adit level to cut the No. 1,
 North lode, in depth.

The adit level has been driven for a long distance on this lode, and some very fine
 ore has been discovered; a small parcel of about 50 tons has been sold, and directly
 work is resumed further sales will be made, as plenty of ore-ground is now stand-
 ing in this level, and it can be let on tribute at once at a good profit, and at greater
 price there cannot be any doubt but that these deposits will be found to be still
 richer.

One of the most interesting features in this mine is a cross cut that is being
 driven north to cut the celebrated Cwm Erlyn lode. The present end is believed to
 be about 20 fms. distant from the lode, and should it be cut into rich, and there is
 any reason for believing that this will not be the case, it will at once place the
 shares of this company foremost in the list of the best mining investments.

This most important point can be proved in about seven months, and probably
 a lot of less than £500, and inasmuch as the intersection will be in high ground,
 the probabilities of a rich discovery are largely enhanced.

The directors having sent one of their number to inspect the property, desire to
 state their belief that this mine is as far removed from risk as the best mine can
 possibly be, and that it only requires a moderate further outlay in deepening the
 shaft, and extending the levels, to yield good dividends as the best of the mines
 in this favoured district.

The directors desire particularly to call attention to the various reports and
 opinions on the mine, expressed by the experienced mining engineers who have seen
 it; in nearly every case they have been years engaged in managing some of the
 following dividend mines, so that their opinions are entitled to much respect.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, together with the lease, agreement,
 and all other documents, may be seen at the office of the solicitor.

Unless an allotment is made all deposits will be promptly returned without any
 deduction.

Samples of the ore can be seen at the company's offices.

The company will pay no bonus, either in money or shares, for promotion.
 Full prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, together with copies of
 the reports by Captains J. K. & Co., James Garland, James Paul, and John Williams,
 can be obtained upon application to the secretary at the company's offices.

MAUDSLAY AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,

3, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND, LONDON, AND ST. AUGUSTINE,
 CORNWALL, transact business in all Stocks, Shares, and Miscellaneous Securities,
 at close market prices.

MAUDSLAY and Co., having a branch establishment in the heart of Cornwall,
 can furnish the earliest information of discoveries in mines, enabling their clients
 to anticipate the rise in price of shares.

MAUDSLAY and Co.'s Monthly Reflex upon Mines and Mining and Financial and
 Miscellaneous Undertakings should be consulted by all investors. Forwarded free
 of cost stamps, on application to 3, Craven Street, Strand, London.

MESSRS. VALENTINE & CO., 17 AND 18, CORNHILL, E.C.

BANKERS, BROKERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
 FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND BULLION OFFICE,
 173, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Sale of Stocks and Shares, by Public Auction, every Tuesday, at the Mart,
 Tottenham-yard, E.C.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
 MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER (Limited).—I recommend the imme-
 diate purchase of shares in this company. The company is divided into 1000
 shares of £10. Full particulars upon application.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS

32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON W.
 BUSINESS IN THE FOLLOWING SHARES:—
 South Cornwall. East Cornwall. Van Consols.
 West Maria. Great Lacey. Bradford.
 Silkestone Full Colliery. Aberdare. Birdseye.
 St. Agnes Consols. Penarth. Castle-on-Dinas.
 Gossin. Pacific. New Rosario.

FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASE we recommend:—
 West Maria. Aberdare. Bryn.
 South Phoenix. Wood Close and Pol. Bampfylde.
 West Van. Rosneath. Rosneath Downs.
 We are prepared to deal in all Stocks and Shares at their market value for cash.

MESSRS. GROSVENOR AND CO., SHAREBROKERS,

88, PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER, beg to inform their clients
 and the public in general that they have for sale a few shares in each of several
 most promising Progressive Mines, which they fearlessly assert will shortly return
 to investors enormous profits on a small outlay and at a nominal risk.

MESSRS. PARKYN & CO., PRACTICAL AND CONSULTING

MINING ENGINEERS, ST. AUGUSTINE, CORNWALL, having had thirty
 years' practical experience in mining in all its branches in Cornwall, should be
 consulted; and at the present time their advice will be found most valuable. They
 will call special attention to the great discovery of tin in the NEW FOWEY COY.
 M.S. (See reports in this day's Journal).

PARKYN and Co.'s CIRCULAR will be forwarded free on application, well worth
 carefully reading. They have also a CHINA-CLAY PROPERTY TO DISPOSE
 OF, situated in the best china-clay district in Cornwall, close to the Cornwall
 Railway. The profits will be some thousands per year.

PARKYN and Co. have some splendid IRON SETTS put into their hands to DIS-
 POSE OF. Full particulars of all on application.
 Bankers: South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

MESSRS. S. R. COCKS AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, &C.

have to DISPOSE OF BROWN HEMATITE MINE SETT, COPPER
 MINE SETT, and SHARES in an IRON MINE, in full work, and making good
 returns. Also, a VALUABLE TIN MINE, in the Wheal Mary District. Mines
 inspected. Particulars on application, Roche, St. Austell.

MR. T. P. THOMAS,

MINING AGENT,
 PONTERWYD, NEAR ABERYSTWYTH.
 T. P. T. offers his services to private parties and public companies in advising,
 inspecting, and reporting upon the mines in Wales, with which he has been prac-
 tically acquainted for the last twenty-five years.
 Parties desirous of taking an interest in the LLYWY TIEFF LEAD MINING COY.
 (Limited), just registered, may obtain shares and every information as to
 the mines by applying to him at the above address.

MR. CHARLES F. COLLOM,

MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &C.
 TAVISTOCK.
 MANAGER OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.
 PATENTEE OF COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME FOR DRESSING TIN,
 AMALGAMATING GOLD, &C.
 INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS

AND SHARE BROKERS,
 BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
 GREAT EAST LOVELL MINING COMPANY. —TENDERS will be
 received at the Registrar's Office, Truro, until Friday, the 7th day of November
 next, stating the HIGHEST PRICE which will be given for ALL the INTEREST
 of the company in the LEASE under which the operations of the company have
 been carried on, and also for the WHOLE of the MINING MACHINERY,
 MATERIALS, and EFFECTS at and upon WEST DRAKE WALLS MINE, near
 Calstock, within the said Stannaries, comprising a 40 in. cylinder PUMPING
 ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder and 7 ft. stroke in shaft, with BOILER 12 tons,
 balance-bob, 75 fathoms of 11 in. pitwork, with connections, 10 fm. shears, with
 two shies; horse wheel, with beam and stands; 40 fms. 11 in. rods; 70 fathoms
 bucket rods; 130 fathoms 2½ in. wire rope; 60 fathoms 7 inch capstan rope;
 10 fathoms 3½ inch new rope; 40 fathoms 2½ inch chain; 75 fathoms iron slave
 ladders; 50 fathoms ladders; dynamite powder; safety fuse; leather, about
 7 cwt.; steel borers; 2 cwt. grease; kibbles; wood house; a quantity of Norway
 and other timber (new and old); new and old iron; and numerous other effects in
 general use in mines.

To view the same, apply to the bailiff in charge of the mine.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
 Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Oct. 27, 1873.

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 two shies; horse wheel, with beam and stands; 40 fms. 11 in. rods; 70 fathoms
 bucket rods; 130 fathoms 2½ in. wire rope; 60 fathoms 7 inch capstan rope;
 10 fathoms 3½ inch new rope; 40 fathoms 2½ inch chain; 75 fathoms iron slave
 ladders; 50 fathoms ladders; dynamite powder; safety fuse; leather, about
 7 cwt.; steel borers; 2 cwt. grease; kibbles; wood house; a quantity of Norway
 and other timber (new and old); new and old iron; and numerous other effects in
 general use in mines.

To view the same, apply to the bailiff in charge of the mine.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
 Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Oct. 28, 1873.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
 CARN GALVER TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). —Notice is hereby
 given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COM-
 PANY by the Court was, on the 28th day of October instant, presented to the Vice-
 Warden of the Stannaries by William Harvey, Henry Whitford, William West,
 William John Rawlings, William Husband, Francis Harvey, and Nicholas West,
 carrying on business at Hayle, within the said Stannaries, as General Merchants,
 under the style or firm of "Harvey and Co.," creditors of the said company, and
 that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's
 Hall, Truro, in the county of Cornwall, on Friday, the 21st day of November next,
 at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and
 oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the peti-
 tioners, their solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be
 forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affi-
 davit verifying the same from the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents, within
 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must
 be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 18th day of November next,
 and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioners, their soli-
 citors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall.
 (Solicitors for the Petitioners.)

GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, AND RAWLE, of 1, Bedford-row, London.
 (Agents of the said Solicitor.)

Dated, Truro, October 30th, 1873.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY,

PITWORK, MATERIALS, AND TIMBER.
 MESSRS. JOHNS AND CLYMA respectfully announce that
 they have received instructions to submit to SALE, BY PUBLIC AU-
 TION, on Monday, the 10th of November next, and following day, at Eleven
 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the POLICE MINES, St. Day, in the
 parish of Gwennap, the remaining portion of the

MINING MACHINERY, PITWORK, AND MATERIALS

thereon, consisting of—
 ONE 80-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in shaft, and 10 ft. in
 cylinder, and first piece main rod.

ONE 65-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 7½ ft. stroke in shaft, and 9 ft. in
 cylinder, with THREE BOILERS, and first piece main rod.

ONE 28-in. WINDING ENGINE, 3½ ft. stroke in crank, and 5 ft. in cylinder,
 and ONE new 8-ton BOILER, and fittings complete.

ONE 18-in. WINDING ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, equal beam, with ONE 8-ton
 BOILER, and fittings complete.

WATER WHEEL, 16 ft. diameter; 1½ arm cat head, with oak axle and centre
 piece, complete; cast-iron balance bob, with gudgeons, brasses, &c.; an excellent
 weighbridge, to weigh 5 tons; 32 17-in. pumps; 11 18-in. pumps; 2 11-in. pumps;
 H and top doorpieces, various sizes; matchings, various sizes; plunger poles,
 various sizes; stuffing boxes and glands, with brass brush, various sizes; win-
 dboxes, various sizes; strapping plates, shaft tackle, shaft rolls, whim pulleys, elack
 seatings, brass brush, staples and glands, bucket rods, prongs, joints and swords,
 yokes and bolts, flange rings, rod pins, bolts and burrs, wrapping bands, large
 tieble blocks, fire whim kibles, tramroad, tramroad iron, tram wagons, shaft
 gies, iron skips, ladders, a large quantity of excellent working chain (various
 sizes), wood cisterns, about 200 fms. of wood ladders, jiggling sieves, butches
 and frames, smiths' bellows, anvils, 2 carpenters' benches, 6 wheelbarrows, screwing
 machine, and a numerous assortment of other useful materials and effects in
 general use in mines; about 30 tons of old iron and brass.

A large quantity of timber in balk, plank, quarterings, &c., suitable for building
 and other purposes, wood sheds and floors, and about 100 tons of firewood, to
 be sold in lots convenient to purchasers.

Together with the account-house furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, book-
 cases, office desks, iron safe, stoves, fenders, gas, earthenware, eight-day clock,
 copper teakettle, silver spoons, knives and forks, and a miscellaneous assortment
 of useful cooking utensils.

The auctioneers would call the particular attention of mine agents and others to
 the above very valuable materials, the whole of which will be found in first-rate
 condition, and nearly new, having been recently purchased. The mine being situ-
 ated within 1½ mile of the Scorrier Station, on the West Cornwall Railway, and
 the roads to the mine being good and convenient, every facility is afforded for the
 removal of purchases either by railway or land carriage.

To view the above, and for further information, application should be made to
 Capt. Cock, on the Mine; or to the Auctioneers, Truro.
 Dated October 25th, 1873.

MESSRS. MASON, SONS, AND KNIGHT

have FOR DISPOSAL:—
 IRON ORE MINES IN COUNTY ANTRIM—200 acres.
 HEMATITE IRON ORE ROYALTY IN CUMBERLAND.
 COAL, IRON, and FIRE-CLAY PROPERTY IN SOMERSET.
 TWO IRON ORE MINES IN NORTH DEVON.—Railway passes through both
 properties.

A GOING COLLIERY IN SOUTH WALES, on two lines of railway.
 ALSO SEVERAL IRON MINES IN CORNWALL.
 18, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, some time in November next,

unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the
 MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS
 At WHEAL LUCY, near HAYLE, comprising—

A 20-in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, double action, with crank end
 for pumping, and 20-ton BOILER, in excellent working condition, attached to
 which is a two-head Husband's pneumatic stamps, which, having been but little
 used, is as good as new; pitwork of over 30 tons of 8-in. pumps, with plunger pole,
 case, and bottoms to match; wrought-iron 1½ in. rods; balance; hold-back and
 angle bobs; horse-whim; poppet heads; two 4 ft. shies; 60 fms. of whim rope
 and kibbles; wire rope and shies to carry the same; dressing floors complete,
 and dressing tools; screwing stocks and dies; and numerous other articles of plant
 such as are in use in a well appointed going mine; and also the account-house furni-
 ture, miners' dial, &c., &c.

The whole will be first offered in One Lot, and if not so disposed of will be sold
 in the usual manner. Catalogues and hand bills will be duly prepared.

To view, apply to the Agent on the Mine; and for further particulars to the
 Secretary, Mr. JESHU HITCHINS, St. Michael's-house, Cornhill, London.
 October 17, 1873.

MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. F. W. MICHELL AND CO. have FOR SALE several
 CORNISH PUMPING, STAMPING, and WINDING ENGINES, of dif-
 ferent sizes; BOILERS from 6 to 12 tons each; PITWORK of all sizes; CORNISH
 CRUSHERS; STAMP AXLES; IRON FLAT-RODS; STRAPPING PLATES;
 and other MATERIALS in general use in Mines, &c.

EAST CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

INVITING TO CAPITALISTS.

TO BE SOLD, IN DERBYSHIRE, a good going COLLIERY, now
 about 350 tons weekly. The output can be increased double or treble as
 soon as connection, established in about two months, with branch of Midland
 Railway. Price £20,000.

TO BE SOLD, AN EXTENSIVE COLLIERY ROYALTY, about 600 acres, near
 BARNSELEY. Upwards of 12 seams of coal untouched, including Silkestone Main
 and Silkestone Four Feet. Price, £13,500 for the entire, or £4000 for one-third—
 latter preferred.

Either properties are certain fortunes.
 Apply to MR. WATSON, 16, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, of most approved construction, from

8 to 60 in. cylinder, for WINDING AND GENERAL PURPOSES.
 Some good second-hand HORIZONTAL ENGINES ON SALE, single and in
 pairs, from 14 inches to 20 inches cylinders, suitable for winding, &c. GOOD
 BOILERS of all sizes.
 CREASE AND CO., 90, CONGREVE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

TO INVESTORS.

TWO SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES SUCH AS ARE SELDOM
 MET WITH—the one, a COTTON SPINNING CONCERN, ready for
 IMMEDIATE WORKING, and stocked with the most VALUABLE MACHI-
 NERY, principally new—the other, a LARGE IRONMONGERY BUSINESS,
 at present and for the past 22 years in ACTIVE TRADE, and which has always
 realised very large profits—ARE NOW OFFERING.

Bona fide investors only are invited to apply for interests therein. Adventitious
 investors, speculating with the object of receiving promotion money, will not be
 treated with.

Those only who desire to secure a permanent income on a moderate investment,
 need apply personally, or address by letter—
 MR. HALLAS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 32, FAULKNER STREET,
 MANCHESTER.

Who will furnish the fullest information, and to probable investors furnish letters
 of introduction to view the properties.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a
 COLLIERY ROYALTY, of about 170 acres, in NORTH WALES. The pit
 is sunk 40 yards deep to the seam containing the best description of Cannel. There
 are six other seams of good coal (the first being King Coal, only 14 yards under it)
 known to be beneath this seam. Its situation being half a mile from a railway
 station, and also admirably adapted for land sale, close to excellent roads, the
 working expenses, royalty, rent, and outlay small for a probable get in a few weeks
 of 400 tons daily at an almost fabulous profit, render the present undertaking on
 well worthy the immediate attention of capitalists, coal dealers, gas manufacturers
 or colliery proprietors.

Address, "Q. E. D.," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

THE MOELTRYFAN SLATE QUARRIES,

CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.
 TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, by order of the Executor
 of the late CHARLES PEARSON, Esq.; together with the PLANT and MA-
 CHINERY. These quarries are in full work, and are well worthy of the attention
 of capitalists.

For further particulars, apply to CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., Carnarvon.

SOUTH FOWEY CONSOLS MINE.

NEAR PAR STATION.
 TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, AN EXCELLENT
 WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. by 5 ft., with cast-iron axle, ring, and sockets,
 complete, with 4 ft. crank attached; shaft, logging, and counter balance bobs,
 with about 29 fms. of 2½ in. iron rods; pulleys and stands; 3 arm capstan and
 shears; 31 13 in. and 10 in. pumps; 3 11 in., 9 in., and 8 in. matchings; 3 12 in.,
 11 in., and 8 in. doorpieces; 3 12 in., 10 in., and 8 in. windboxes; 25 fms. of 9 in.
 and 10 in. main rods, with caps, side plates, and rod plates; about 50 fms. 1½ in.
 bucket rods; with other useful materials and timber—the whole being in excellent
 condition, and as good as new.

For particulars and price, apply to Captain PUCKEY, St. Blazey.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a
 COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES, bordering on the London and
 North-Western Railway, and close to a shipping port. There are several shafts
 partially sunk, some requiring to be sunk still deeper, but operations stopped for
 want of capital. There are four seams of good house and steam coal proved in an
 area upwards of 400 acres of surface. Holder will sell the entire, including the
 present plant (not sufficiently powerful for sinking further) for £4000, but would
 prefer taking a PARTNER, who would advance the necessary capital for half profits,
 which in the present state of the coal trade are almost fabulous.

Address, "Vulcan," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

FOR SALE, IN SWEDEN.—

IRON MINES, in the district of DANNEMORA, the most valuable in
 existence. In acreage many square miles. Inexhaustible supply of ores, aver-
 aging 60 per cent. metallic iron. The mines are situated close to shipping port.
 NICKEL, LEAD, AND COPPER MINES.

IRON WORKS, combined with large Forests and Iron Mines, all in full work-
 ing order.

EXTENSIVE COAL MINES,—the coals being of fine quality, free of sulphur.
 The Mines are situated close to railway and shipping port.

PAPER MILLS, close to railway and shipping port, in full working order;
 known for their produce to be of the best in Sweden. Orders always in hand for
 more than at present is manufactured; can with small cost be largely extended.

For further particulars apply to Mr. HENRY ATKINSON, 33, Wharf-road, City-
 road, London, N.

LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND

NORTHUMBERLAND.
 TO BE LET, ON LEASE, with immediate possession, the
 HUNSTANWORTH AND NEWBIGGIN ROYALTIES the former about
 3534 acres and the latter 200 acres, or thereabouts.

The Hunstanworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W.B. Lead Mines, and has
 for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is un-
 developed.

For particulars, apply to JOSEPH DODDS, Esq., M.P., No. 4, Spring-gardens,
 Charing-cross, London, S.W., and Stock

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).—
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment,
over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES, 7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR
HIRE AND SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons
for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed speci-
ally for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
WAGON WORKS, SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

*. Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER
WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following ar-
cles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.
OXIDE OF COBALT.
GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND
CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER
Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincal.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.
COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS,
SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS,
METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SWANSEA.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO. having created an assay office, and engaged the
services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch
of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, cop-
per, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

WATTS, RICHARDS, AND CO.
PITWOOD MERCHANTS,
PENNER WHARF, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE
AND 11, BUTE CRESCENT, CARDIFF.

Importers of every description of wood for colliery purposes.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS,
GOGINAN, ABERYSTWTH,
MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.
The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in
the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the
disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services either to
ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, OR SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private
shareholders.
For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

HARDEN AND SON,
MINING ENGINEERS AND GEOLOGISTS,
439, WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

HAVING SPECIALLY DEVOTED MANY YEARS to the
PRACTICAL WORKING OF THE GOLD, SILVER, AND SILVER-LEAD
MINES OF AMERICA, and to the REDUCTION of the various ores under the
most improved and best adapted Machinery and Furnaces, I am prepared to AD-
VISE UPON AND EXAMINE any property offered on the English Market. Only
carefully prepared and perfectly reliable reports will be given. I am also prepared
to TAKE CHARGE OF AND CONDUCT ANY OPERATIONS, where the owners
are desirous of meeting with a manager who will faithfully study their interests
unbiased by outside influence.
HUBERT BANKART.
Address, care of A. KIMBER, Esq., Vice-President, Napa Quicksilver Mining
Company, Box 5621, Post Office, New York; or Messrs. HADDEN AND CO., 33,
Chambers-street, New York.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere
thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their
firm for upwards of 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be
their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general
public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in
the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843,
by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners,"
"Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish
Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the
Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published
in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of
small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs.
WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former
period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and
experienced advice in regard to mines and sharedealing than there is at present;
and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are
emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with the
mining interest.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular
mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give
their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability,
founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts,
but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not
always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating
as mining.

COLLIERIES, IRONWORKS, &c.

Among the great complaints of metallic miners of late, has been the high prices
of Coal and Iron; this while dividends in Copper and Tin Mines have been gradually
declining, many Collieries and Ironworks have been paying 20, 30, and even 60 per
cent.; and in consequence of this, Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have had several
enquiries from clients for prices and particulars of the best investments in both
classes, and they are collecting information which they hope to publish from time
to time, and will be glad if Secretaries and Managers will furnish them with the
same kind of information that Pursers and Secretaries of Metallic Mines have so
freely done during the last 30 years. In the meantime they will be ready to deal,
at Market prices, in any or all of them.

CORNISH MINING.—To show the importance of consulting
practical authority, I have only to draw attention to the following fluctua-
tions during the current year, and as the various companies are most loudly ad-
vocated when at their highest range the uninitiated more especially should act on
independent authorities. As a rule, market dealers and brokers are the worst
advisers, for they are very often wholly influenced by the surface currents of events.
Consultation free, or Selected List of Securities, 5s. Attendance 12 to 3 o'clock.
Dolcoath, from £87½ down to £50, and dividends from £10 12s. 6d. annually to
15s. quarterly; Tincroft, from £2 to £1 quarterly, and the price of shares from
£47 to £40; Trumpton, from £14 to £5 and £6; Van Consoles, from £9 to £5; Provi-
dence, from £20 to £6 and £7; West Frances, West Seton, Cook's Kitchen,
Devon, North Levant, Wheal Bassett, South Condurrow, and Herodsfoot, from
dividend to non-dividend mines, and, in instances, greater fluctuations have trans-
pired. Each of these mines present different and peculiar features, which those
practically conversant with mining can alone explain. Every information and data
supplied to intending investors upon application by—
RICHARD TREDINICK,
Consulting Mining Engineer, 32, Fleet-street, London, E.C.
Dealer in Stocks and Shares.

THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY,
94, DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
Specially devoted to the Study of CHEMISTRY, TECHNOLOGY, AND ASSAYING.
Laboratories open throughout the year.

MARTIN MURPHY, F.C.S., &c., Principal
(Successor to the late Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT).

A Special Laboratory is devoted to Commercial Analyses of every description,
and to Mineral Assays.
Manufacturers' and Smelters' Analyses and Assays undertaken on contract.
Patentees and Inventors advised and assisted; Works and Mines inspected; the
erection of Manufacturers' Plant supervised, &c.

TERMS AND FEES VERY MODERATE.

Further particulars and full prospectus on application to—
The Principal,

MARTIN MURPHY, F.C.S., &c.

THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR WALES.

THE SOUTH WALES EVENING TELEGRAM
(DAILY), and
SOUTH WALES GAZETTE
(WEEKLY), established 1857.
The largest and most widely circulated papers in Monmouthshire and South Wales.
CHIEF OFFICES—NEWPORT, MON.; and at CARDIFF.

The "Evening Telegram" is published daily, the first edition at Three P.M., the
second edition at Five P.M. On Friday, the "Telegram" is combined with the
"South Wales Weekly Gazette," and advertisements ordered for not less than six
consecutive insertions will be inserted at a uniform charge in both papers.
P.O.O. and cheques payable to Henry Russell Evans, 14, Commercial-street
Newport, Monmouthshire.



PARIS.



ORDER OF THE CROWN OF PRUSSIA.

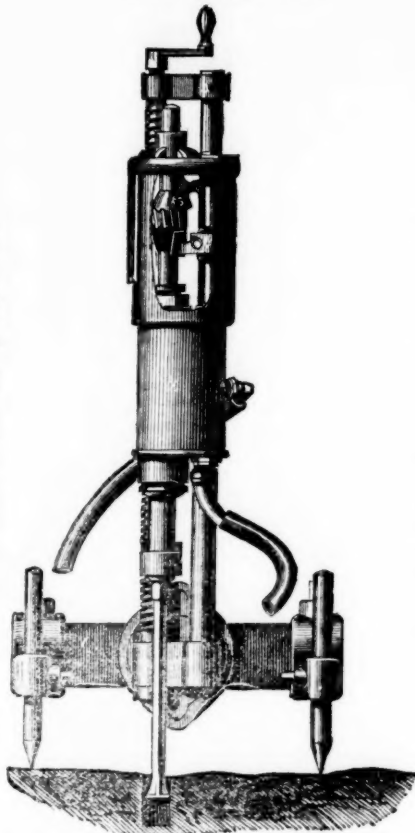


FALMOUTH.

McKEAN'S ROCK DRILL,

FOR MINES, TUNNELS, QUARRIES, AND SUBMARINE WORK
500 TO 1000 STROKES PER MINUTE
(counted by mechanism).

PENETRATES GRANITE 6 TO 12 INCHES PER MINUTE.
MACHINES WARRANTED.



These machines are manufactured for McKean and Co. by

MESSRS. P. AND W. MACLELLAN, "CLUTHA IRONWORKS,"
GLASGOW;
MESSRS. VARRALL, ELWELL, AND MIDDLETON, AND MESSRS.
SAUTTER, LEMONNIER, AND CO., PARIS;
AND E. REMINGTON AND SONS, NEW YORK.

PORTABLE BOILERS, AIR COMPRESSORS, AND BORING
STEEL furnished at lowest rates.

McKEAN AND CO.,

ENGINEERS,

42, BOROUGH ROAD, S.E., LONDON,
AND 5, RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

Circulars sent free.

ORE-DRESSING MACHINERY.

SEPARATION TROMMELS, JIGGING MACHINES.—Continuous and auto-
matic. CLASSIFIERS, SHAKING TABLES, BUDDLES, PERFORATED
PLATES.—For Trommels, Jigging Sieves, and Stamps' Grates. SACH'S ROCK
DRILL.—As used at Altenberg, Comberg, Saarbruck, and Muesen.

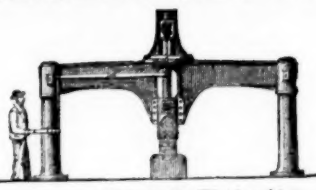
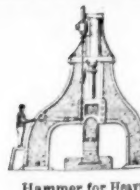
For particulars, apply to—

MESSRS. KEMMER AND CO.

CLARENDON GROVE, DRUMMOND STREET, N.W., LONDON.

PRIZE MEDALS—PARIS, 1867; HAVRE, 1863; HIGHLAND SOCIETY, 1870.

B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW CANAL IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

Special
Steam Stamp.Hammer for General
Smith Work, &c.Hammer for Wheel-making,
Copper Work, &c.Hammer for General
Smith Work, &c.Hammer for Heavy
Forgings.

PATENTERS AND MAKERS OF DOUBLE AND SINGLE-ACTING STEAM HAMMERS of all sizes, from 17 lbs. to
20 tons, with Self-acting or Hand Motions, in either case giving a perfectly DEAD-BLOW, while the former may be worked by hand when desired.
Large Hammers, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. Small Hammers working up to 200 blows per minute, in some cases being
worked by the foot of the smith, and not requiring any separate driver.

SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, of great importance for Smith Work, Bolt-making, Punching, Bending, &c.
Hammers for Engineers, Machinists, Shipbuilders, Steel Tilters, Millwrights, Copper-smiths, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, Colliery Proprietors,
Ship Smiths, Bolt Makers, Cutters, Fillet Makers, Spindle and Flyer Makers, Spade Makers, Locomotive and other Wheel Makers, &c.; also for use in Repair-
ing Smithies of Mills and Works of all kinds, for Straightening Bars, Bending Cranks, Breaking Pig-Iron, &c.

STEAM HAMMERS AND STEAM STAMPS MAY ALWAYS BE SEEN AT WORK.

J. W. STEAD,

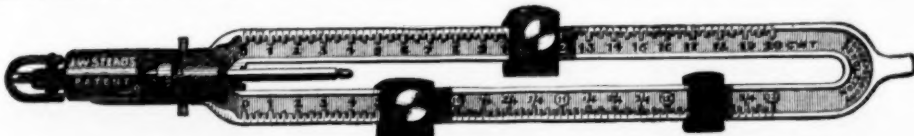
(Late of the Firm of HODGSON and STEAD),

MANUFACTURER OF WEIGHING MACHINES, WEIGHBRIDGES,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF WEIGHING PLANT FOR ALL NATIONS.

GLOBE FOUNDRY, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

SHOW ROOMS:—11, NEW BAILEY STREET, opposite the Railway Station, SALFORD.



NEW PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, specially for Mining Uses.

Globe Foundry is One Minute's Walk from the Pendleton Bus Office, and Four Minutes' from Pendleton Railway Station.

LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINES
FOR MAIN LINE TRAFFIC, SHORT LINES, COLLIERIES,
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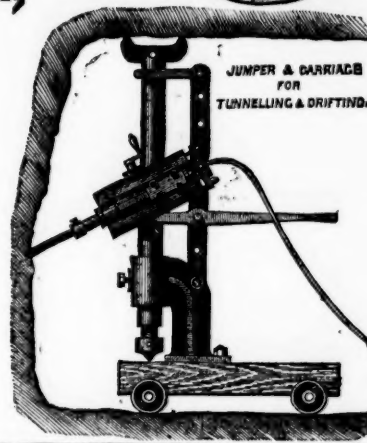
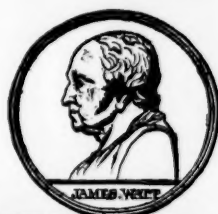
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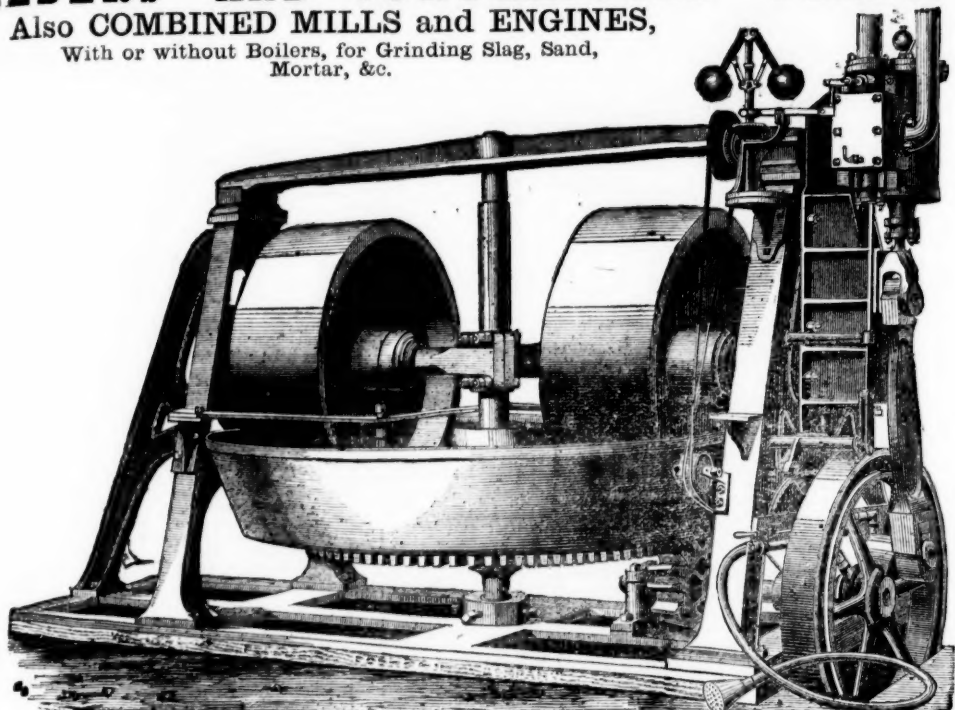
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Eagle Brook Mine, December 27th, 1872.
SIR,—I have minutely inspected the Patent Self-acting Dressing Machinery you have erected at the Great Darren and Bodocoll Mines. I do not hesitate to say that it is by far the most perfect machinery for the purpose I ever saw. The self-acting arrangement is complete, no labour being required to obtain a clean product from the crusher, under the very finest granular particles, while the slimes are conveyed direct to the buddles without settling pits. The system must save at least two-thirds of the entire labour cost, and a considerable amount of ore, which would otherwise be lost, and will, most certainly, be adopted where these considerations are an object. HENRY TYACK.
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NON-DIVIDEND MINES

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6000	St. Lawrence, <i>Amal.</i> , <i>t</i> , Flintshire.	1 0 0.
10000	Success, <i>s</i> , <i>t</i> , Derb. (12,000).	1 0 0.
12000	Tamar Consols, <i>s</i> , <i>t</i> , Lifton, Devon.	1 0 0.
3879	Tamar Valley, <i>s</i> , <i>t</i> , Baccarat.	1 0 0.
4000	Teign Valley, <i>t</i> , <i>br</i> , Bridford.	1 7 6.
3528	Tin Valley, <i>t</i> , <i>Neat</i> .	1 0 0.
5000	Treleigh Wood, <i>t</i> , Redruth.	1 9 6.
1024	Treleigh Wood United, <i>t</i> , Redruth.	1 0 0.
547	Treilyn Consols.	12 0 0.
1200	Trevellick, <i>s</i> , <i>t</i> , Calstock.*	2 0 0.
7500	Trevellyn, <i>t</i> , Llanur.	2 0 0.
15000	Tretol, <i>t</i> , <i>t</i> , Bodmin.	2 10 0.
1343	Trevarrack, <i>t</i> , <i>t</i> , Uny Lelant.	2 0 0.
200	Tucker's Down, Camborne.	4 2 6.
12000	Tyillywd, <i>s</i> , <i>t</i> , Cardigan.	2 0 0.
6000	Unity Wood, <i>t</i> , <i>t</i> , Kenwyn.	1 0 0.
15000	Van Consols, <i>t</i> , Llanidloes.*	2 10 0.
1000	Vaughan, <i>s</i> , <i>t</i> , Cardigan.	7 0 0.
30000	Victoria, <i>t</i> , Ferranabuloe.	1 0 0.
1000	Wen From, <i>t</i> , <i>t</i> , Flintshire.	1 0 0.
30000	Welsh, <i>t</i> , Cardigan.*	1 0 0.
4000	West Bassett, <i>c</i> , Illogan?†	1 0 0.
110592	West Canadian, <i>c</i> , St. Cleer?†	3 18 8.
100	West Condurrow, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Camborne.	1 10 0.
10000	W. Esgar, <i>Le</i> , <i>t</i> , Card. (10000 reserve).	1 6 0.
5000	West Godolphin, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Breage.	1 0 0.
12000	West Goginan, <i>c</i> , Cardiganshire.	2 0 0.
5164	West Great Work, <i>t</i> , Breage.	4 2 6.
1000	W. Gwennap Consols, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Gwennap.	5 0 0.
4000	West Gwennap Consols, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Gwennap.	2 0 0.
10000	West Llangynog, <i>t</i> , Montgomery.	2 0 0.
12000	West Maria & Fortescue, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Lamer.	4 7 6.
50000	West Milwr, <i>s</i> , <i>t</i> , Flint.	1 0 0.
12000	West Pant-y-Go, <i>s</i> , <i>t</i> , Flint.	1 0 0.
3000	West Phoenix, <i>t</i> , Llaninhorne.	0 13 0.
1403	West Polbreen, <i>t</i> , St. Agnes.	3 5 0.
10000	West Roskear, <i>t</i> , <i>s</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Camborne.	0 6 0.
12000	West Stipstones, <i>t</i> , Salop.*	1 0 0.
12000	West Tankerville, <i>t</i> , Salop.*	1 0 0.
4000	West Tole, <i>s</i> , <i>c</i> , Redruth.	90 10 0.
2000	West Wherry, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Lelant.	1 10 6.
600	West Wheel Beton, <i>c</i> , Camborne.	3 0 0.
50000	Wheel Agar, <i>c</i> , Illogan.	55 15 0.
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3000	Wheel Peevor, <i>t</i> , Redruth.	3 0 0.
6000	Wheel Prussia, <i>t</i> , Redruth.	3 0 0.
10000	Wheel Ruby, <i>t</i> , Ludgvan.	1 0 0.
4500	Wheel Smeaton, <i>t</i> , Redruth.	1 0 0.
1000	Wheel Speedwell, <i>c</i> , Breage.	1 0 0.
4006	Wheel Uny, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Redruth.	12 9 6.
8000	Wheel Vincent, <i>t</i> , Alternun.	5 0 0.
8000	White Works, <i>t</i> , Dartmoor.*	5 0 0.
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